

## British politics a 'cauldron'

# Bush to end US coolness to Kinnock

From Peter Starbuck, US Editor, Washington

PRESIDENT Bush signalled yesterday that the days of deliberate White House hostility to the British Labour Party could be over.

In an interview with *The Times*, he expressed his confidence that good relations between the United States and Britain would continue if there were a future Labour government. "If we do have a special relationship, it will continue, I'm sure," he said.

Asked about President Reagan's cold, brief reception of Mr Neil Kinnock in the past, Mr Bush said that when "the opposition leaders come here, we will see them. That's the way it should be."

This week his senior officials will meet the shadow Chancellor, Mr John Smith, who is testing the water for a possible visit to Washington by the Labour leader later this year.

Speaking at his desk in the Oval Office, the President referred to politics in Britain as a "bubbling cauldron", but he made it clear that he did not share the view of the American press that the Prime Minister was necessarily on her "way out" because of Labour's 17-point lead.

He called her a "courageous and principled leader who has survived many defeats and ups and downs and always goes back for her special feelings about the US across the water in this country."

"What is Dennis [O'Brien's] politer doing now?" he asked.

"What is the politer doing who had me 17 points behind in 1987? I don't think that you do business with heads of government on the basis of politics."

After his weekend meeting with Mrs Thatcher in Bermuda, he expressed the hope that she now "has a better feeling for the US stance on many issues". Reiterating his view yesterday that "the concept of German unity does not cause me worry", he admitted that there were "nuances of difference on that one".

There had been some very good exchanges, he said, but American officials made clear that there had been no coming together of the divergent British and American positions on South African sanctions and the Vietnamese boat people.

The President revealed for the first time that there had been some discussion at Bermuda of the Trident missile system which Labour, unlike the Government, wants to put into international arms control negotiations. He emphasized that Mrs Thatcher did not have to persuade him of the importance of maintaining the British and French deterrents.

Mr Bush admitted that he had not given thought to the details of Labour policy, but Mr Kinnock and his team will be encouraged by the sense of a more open door to the White House than they experienced under Mr Reagan.

The President was an independent and right-handed man as he looked out at the scores of children enjoying the traditional "egg roll" on his lawn. Later this week he will follow his Bermuda talks and his earlier consultations with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney by going to meet President Mitterrand in Florida. "Two-thirds down and one to go," he said before going out into the sunshine.

The White House was waiting for news of whether Mr Gorbachev would carry out his threat of an economic blockade. "We have obviously been reviewing our options over the last several weeks," the President's spokesman Mr Martin Flitwater said, "but we believe the best plan of action is not to speculate on what course of action we might take."

The President's cautious approach was endorsed by the Senate Democratic leader Mr George Mitchell, who returned on Saturday from a visit to Moscow.

In response to questions about the difficult recent relations between the US and France, he gave the characteristic presidential answer that "if there is drift and separation, the best thing to do is to sit down and talk". They would discuss the increased role of the EC in

## Slowdown in retail sales

The unexpected recovery in the growth of retail sales in the high street, which cast a shadow over Mr John Major's first Budget, appears to have come to an abrupt end.

A survey from the Confederation of British Industry shows that sales growth subsided again in March, leaving shops and wholesalers with unsold stocks. Page 21

## Times Diary

The Times Diary is relaunched today and reveals that Mrs Thatcher has resumed high-level relations with the Chinese Government less than one year after the Tiananmen Square massacre. The new diary, edited by Nigel Williamson, will appear six days a week. Page 12

## 'Pravda' attack

A front-page leading article in *Pravda* yesterday said the party had to defend itself from "extremist elements". It strongly attacked radicals who have won control of many cities, demanding they leave the party rather than divide it. Page 8

## Popular Bush

President Bush, already rated highly by white Americans, is also the most popular Republican leader with black Americans since Eisenhower 30 years ago, opinion polls show. Page 9

## Leeds victory

Leeds United beat their Yorkshire rivals, Sheffield United, 4-0 in the Football League second division to take a clear advantage in the hunt for promotion. Page 36

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APRIL 16, 1990



Cheering in the rain: The ecstatic crowd welcomes Mr Mandela to Wembley

## Mandela chides Thatcher

By Lin Jenkins

MR NELSON Mandela, the African National Congress leader, chose his welcome back concert in London to attack the Government's decision to end sanctions.

Without naming Mrs Thatcher or the British Government he said that only those who supported apartheid would argue that the Pretoria Government should be rewarded for the "small" steps it had taken.

His speech, which marked the highlight of a pop-music-politics spectacle at Wembley Stadium, was largely a non-political message of thanks to those who had fought for his release from 27 years imprisonment.

But he appealed to the 72,000-strong crowd: "Reject any suggestion that the campaign to isolate the apartheid system should be wound down. It is only those who support apartheid who can argue that the Pretoria Government

should be rewarded for the small steps it has taken, such as our release, the unbanning of the ANC and other organizations."

He made a more direct reference to Mrs Thatcher when he echoed the words she used on the steps of No 10 following news of his release and the unbanning of the ANC. She declared then: "We believe in carrots as well as sticks. We had plenty of the latter, we should now have some of the former."

Mr Mandela told the crowd: "There are some in the world who would wish to support the South African Government by giving it rewards and carrots. But we, representing the overwhelming majority of the people of our country, turn to you for support, which we need more than ever."

He said it was the dream of millions to see

Confirmed on page 20, col 3

Cash doubts, page 2

## Test match defeat for England

ENGLAND lost the fifth and final Test against West Indies in Antigua yesterday when they were bowled out in their second innings for 154 runs. Their defeat, by an innings and 32 runs, gave the West Indies a 2-1 series victory.

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## Lithuania plays down Soviet blockade threat

From Anatole Lieven, Vilnius

LITHUANIAN leaders yesterday were trying hard to play down the size of Moscow's threat to cut off the republic's supplies of raw materials.

Speaking to the press last night, President Landsbergis said that "so far we have no indication that supplies will be cut off".

If a physical blockade were, however, imposed, President Landsbergis said, "I wonder if Western countries would not respond?"

Vilnius counter action, page 8

## NUT strike call 'shows Militant influence'

By David Tyler, Education Editor

BRITAIN'S largest teaching union, the 190,000-strong National Union of Teachers, appeared last night to be locked in a battle between moderates and the Militant Tendency.

A vote in favour of national strikes against the Government's education reforms and trade union law was passed in defiance of the union's executive.

Also against the wishes of the executive, the union is poised to mount a campaign to boycott compulsory testing of children as part of the National Curriculum.

Mr Doug McAvoy, the union's new general secretary, said that the vote in favour of national strikes - carried by 104,832 to 77,887 - to support teachers who lost their jobs as a result of poll-tax capping or the self-management of schools was a victory for Militant.

The union's national executive had argued that secondary strikes would be illegal and would risk the union funds being sequestered.

Mr McAvoy said the executive would try to defeat the motion when it is rebated this morning.

Mr McAvoy said that the March 23 edition of the *Militant* newspaper had claimed it had been instrumental in framing the agenda for the union's annual conference being held in Bournemouth.

He said: "They wish to have a head-on collision with the Government over trade union law and they are more interested in that than protecting their members. The vote is a defeat for moderates in the union and a victory for Militant."

Mr McAvoy's claims were denied by two hard-left members of the executive.

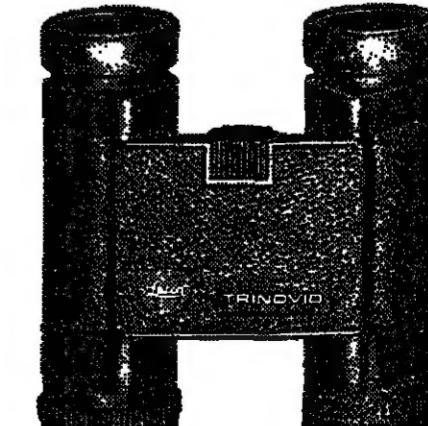
Mr Bernard Regan, a London teacher, said: "The idea that it is Militant is absolute rubbish. It reflects a broad base of concern at the situation caused by the local management of schools. It is a gross insult to members to suggest that you can manipulate a conference."

Mr Ian Murch, of Bradford, who opposed the motion said: "We have reached the level of red baiting, scaremongering and bad and cowardly advice."

Mr McAvoy, however, insisted that secondary action could result in the sequestration of union funds as had

Leading article, page 13

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# Mandela concert unlikely to yield cash for charities

By Lia Jenkins

THE speed with which the Nelson Mandela concert was staged could mean a struggle to break even.

The massive costs incurred in mounting the production – even with artists performing free – are expected to match the income from ticket sales, television rights and merchandising.

The organizers maintained yesterday that the event was never billed as a fund-raising venture, but as one that would provide "an international platform for Nelson Mandela to speak to the people of the world".

Tribute Productions staged the show on behalf of the International Reception Committee whose convenor, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, invited Mr Mandela to

Britain. It estimates that costs could be as high as those for the much bigger Nelson Mandela 70th birthday concert in 1988, which made a £1.2 million profit.

One of the key concerns of those managing the budget is that American broadcasting companies have shown little interest.

Mr David Tyler, vice-president of worldwide sales for Radiovision, the company selling television rights, said yesterday: "The concert has not generated as much interest as we had hoped. So far, sales to 40 countries have netted £1 million and we are hoping to reach 50 or 55 by selling the taped version."

"The very top we could hope to make is £1.5 million. We are unhappy not to have

cleared the US. But it is a difficult matter. They seem to think Mandela has had enough publicity and he is not news now that he has been released. We sold the 1988 concert to Fox to put out live, but this time we will obviously only be selling the taped version. That, I hope, will still make between a quarter and half a million dollars."

He added that Radiovision was charging a reduced rate for the service: "We do these shows because they are charity shows."

While Radiovision is marketing the show as a charity event, Tribute Productions insists that charities will benefit only in the event of a profit.

It expects to raise £1.4 million from the 72,000 tickets at £20 each and an estimated £150,000 from T-shirts, programmes and badges.

The show's producer, said: "We do not yet know what the production budget is, but the figures will be published as soon as we have them. There is nothing sinister about it as some people have suggested."

"This is an awareness event, not a charity event. Production costs are high because everything was done in 54 days. If we had had longer, the costs could have been cut."

The cost of hiring Wembley stadium is about £100,000, and lighting, sound, transport, security and administration costs are likely to total about £3 million.

Organizers also have to pay Wembley for the 12,000 stewards and the in-house electricians and engineers who have been helping an outside team of 150 engineers for the past week. Lighting for a show of such a scale can cost anywhere between £200,000 and £1 million.

Sponsorship has been difficult to find in such a short time, and companies who gave services free to Bob Geldof's Live Aid concert are less susceptible to the idea now that charity concerts abound.

However, the *Daily Mirror* and *The European* have contributed to the transport and accommodation costs of the Mandela party and paid for the stage and set. The Hard Rock Cafe is providing catering back stage.

Any profit will be divided between Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children Fund, the Catholic Aid Fund for Overseas Development, the International Defence and Aid Trust and the Bishop Ambridge Reeves Trust.

## BBC defends its 'discretion' in screening event

By Ray Clancy

THE BBC came under renewed criticism yesterday over the screening of last night's concert at Wembley in honour of Mr Nelson Mandela, the deputy president of the African National Congress.

The BBC refused, however, to comment on the cost of the live broadcast but defended the decision to screen the concert. A spokeswoman said: "The BBC has considerable expertise in covering major public events and has exercised proper discretion in this case."

Mr John Carlisle, chairman of the British South Africa Parliamentary Group and Conservative MP for Luton North, called on Mr David Waddington, the Home Secretary, to investigate "the extreme left-wing" attitude of the BBC.

"The BBC has gone bananas over this and seem to be joining those who are making Mandela out to be a Christ-like figure. This hero-worship is very much misplaced," Mr Carlisle said.

"The BBC has got to answer to its licence-payers and the Home Secretary must fully investigate those in power, from the governors to the producers, to question whether they fit persons to run an independent authority."

However, Mr Robin Cor-

bett, shadow broadcasting minister, said: "This is a major news event and it is quite right that the BBC should cover it."

It is a concert to celebrate Mr Mandela's freedom and in the course of it he gave a speech. I do not see anything political in that it would be quite wrong if one of the TV channels did not report it."

Mr Rac Killen, the South African Ambassador in London, said that he had written to the BBC complaining that the concert did not give an accurate representation of the multi-faceted political scene in South Africa.

Before the concert, the International Freedom Foundation had complained to the corporation and asked for live coverage to be cancelled.

In a letter to Mr Marmaduke Hussey, the BBC chairman, Mr Marc Gordon, the foundation's executive director in London, said that the coverage was "an outrageous state of affairs" which was "a clear breach of the BBC's charter and licence".

On Mirror Group News' "paper's" involvement, Mr Tony Hollingsworth, the show's producer, said that it had contributed to the cost of transport and accommodation for the Mandela entourage as well as the cost of the stage and sets at Wembley.

## Crops threatened by aphid plagues

By Michael Hornsby, Agriculture Correspondent

APRIL two mild winters, farmers and gardeners face a growing threat to their crops and plants from plagues of aphids that are increasingly resistant to chemical poisons.

Aphids spend the winter on trees, weeds and crops and migrate to emerging crops in the spring and summer, spreading viruses which they carry and sucking the sap out of plants.

British winters are normally cold enough to kill large numbers of the hibernating aphids, popularly called greenflies, but temperatures in 1988-89 and again last winter were so mild that most survived. If warmer winters become the norm, their rate of survival will increase.

"What is worrying is that heavier use of insecticides by farmers seems to be failing to control the aphid threat," Dr Mark Tatchell, head of pest monitoring and forecasting at the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, Hertfordshire, said.

"The peach potato aphid, which can destroy potato and sugar beet crops, already shows extreme insecticide resistance, and reports over the past couple of months suggest that large numbers of cereal aphids are developing resistance as well."

January and February are crucial in determining early aphid activity and abundance. The mean temperature in these months this year was even higher than last. The network of 40ft suction-trap towers which Rothamsted operates throughout Britain has already pulled in the first flying aphids of the season.

"Aphids are on the move much earlier than usual," Dr Richard Harrington, a senior entomologist, said. "Those that damage crops are mostly asexual and can reproduce without mating. The warmer it gets, the faster they reproduce. So it is important to clobber them before their numbers have exploded."

Warmer winters also increase the survival rate of aphids' predators, which in-

## Women seek help to go back to work

MOST women who return to work after having a family want the Government to do more to help them, according to a survey published yesterday.

More than 90 per cent of those questioned said that conditions for women were better than when they left, but 92 per cent said that the Government should be making it easier for women to go back to a job.

The disruptive effect on family life was the main drawback to returning to work, according to the survey by Dov Stoker, the training agency. Almost a third said that going back had affected their personal relationships.

Its leader, Mr John Metcalfe, said: "We demand a fair deal for all staff. The recruitment and retention of workers is even worse among the lower paid."

Staff also staged a 30-minute walkout when the restaurant was opened by Mr Paul Kirby, BAE's head of facilities. BAE denied that the payments were compensation, and said that they were designed to make up the difference between managers' old and new meal subsidies.

• A Conservative-controlled county council is planning to give pay rises worth almost £2 million to help to recruit and retain senior staff. Details have not been disclosed, but the chief executive's salary is expected to rise from £64,000 to over £70,000 a year.

Hertfordshire County Council's personnel and training committee approved the rises at a closed meeting.

The Labour group, however, hopes to have the decision overturned when the council meets on May 15.

Its leader, Mr John Metcalfe, said: "We demand a fair deal for all staff. The recruitment and retention of workers is even worse among the lower paid."

Mr Neilson, a branch manager of a computer sales company, vowed yesterday to sue Pan-Am for compensation because his wife, Heidi, suffered a miscarriage three days after the incident, which began when they and their children, Sabrina, aged three, and Andrew, two, discovered a seating blunder on their holiday flight from Miami to

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Britain last month, and their jet began its take-off run with their luggage still on board.

Mrs Neilson, aged 26, of Almondbury, near Bristol, said: "My husband said to the Pan-Am official 'How can you let our luggage go without us – what if there was a bomb in it?'" The official had said he was treating their comments as a bomb threat.

A Pan-Am spokesman in London declined to comment.

## Handcuffed passenger to sue

A BUSINESSMAN is to sue the Pan-Am airline, claiming that accusations that he started a hoax bomb alert caused his wife's miscarriage.

Armed guards handcuffed Mr Alan Neilson, aged 32, and dragged him away from his wife and children after he tried to give a warning of a security lapse to Miami staff of Pan-Am, whose aircraft was blown up over Lockerbie, US

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# Rare buffalo risk being killed by keepers over pay

By Ruth Chisholm

THE only captive group of an endangered species of buffalo is at risk of being exterminated by its keepers.

The shy, timid tamaraw buffalo have become hostages of the keepers employed to ensure their survival. A British conservationist, who is trying to save the species in the Philippines, has been asked to find £3,000 to prevent the animals being mistreated or killed.

The Philippine government has told Dr Mike Woodford, the conservationist, that it has run out of money for the keepers' wages.

The keepers are threatening to attack the buffalo unless they are paid and are being supported by at least one of the rebel groups opposed to the government of President Aquino.

The keepers' action exemplifies the kind of political

blackmail that governments fear will be used in developing countries to exploit growing environmental awareness.

The tamaraw, found only on the Philippine island of Mindoro, is in imminent danger of extinction as a result of rain forest destruction.

Its survival is important not only for its own sake, but because scientists believe the small black buffalo to be the forerunner of the water buffalo, the world's most widely used domestic beast.

Thousands of *taurus minorensis*, which weigh about 500 lb and have swept-back horns, once roamed the Mindoro rain forests. However, their numbers have fallen to about 350 in the wild and 15 in captivity, in a three-square-kilometre forest park where they are guarded by 10 to 15 attendants. Because the animal is

shy and difficult to catch, scientists believe that without urgent action all could die out because of the continuing depletion of habitat.

The Philippine government has agreed to allow the captive tamaraw to be flown by helicopter to the University of the Philippines at Los Baños on the main island of Luzon, where it is hoped they can be studied and bred in an operation backed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Zoological Society of London.

Dr Woodford, chairman of the IUCN veterinary specialists' group, has returned from the Philippines determined to raise the "parity" sum needed to save the species.

He said: "Although the Philippine government have agreed that the animals should be moved off Mindoro, they are unable to do it for about three months."

"They have run out of money to pay the staff who are looking after the animals. The staff are upset and are threatening to injure, mutilate or kill the captives if they are not paid."

"One problem is that Mindoro is rather political and a number of rebel groups have become involved in this. We are now trying to raise about £3,000 which is required to pay the staff for the next three months."

The recent spate of reports of attacks by dogs has heightened public concern and increased calls for action.

In London alone, some 50 stays are rounded up every day and taken to Battersea Dogs Home. This year, the home is to introduce its own registration scheme, under which every dog coming into its care will have a tiny electronic "chip" implanted under its skin so that it can be instantly identified on a computer.

Mr Tom Field-Fisher, QC, the home's chairman, hopes that his scheme will persuade the Government of the benefits of registration.

Since abolishing the dog licence last year, the Government has insisted that a registration scheme would be expensive and bureaucratic.

But its supporters maintain that, given a realistic fee, it would be self-financing and would relieve the burden on the police and local authorities.

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## Pressure for dog registers grows

By John Young

ANIMAL workers and local authority groups are increasing their efforts to persuade the Government to reconsider its refusal to introduce a dog registration scheme to tackle the growing problem of strays, and the threat they pose to public health and safety.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, the British Veterinary Association, the National Farmers' Union and local authority organizations are working together to win MP's support.

Last year, when they launched a joint campaign on the issue, the Government came within 13 votes of defeat during the Local Government and Housing Bill, when 30 Conservative backbenchers voted in favour of registration.

Now Dame Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, and a member of the RSPCA council, and Mrs Ann Taylor, the Labour environment spokesman, are to table an amendment to the Environmental Protection Bill, which could come before the Commons next week. Last autumn more than 300 MPs signed an early day motion calling for registration.

They are overwhelmingly

supported by the police, local authorities, veterinary surgeons, animal welfare organizations, environmental groups, farmers, landowners and people who are tired of fouled streets.

The recent spate of reports of attacks by dogs has heightened public concern and increased calls for action.

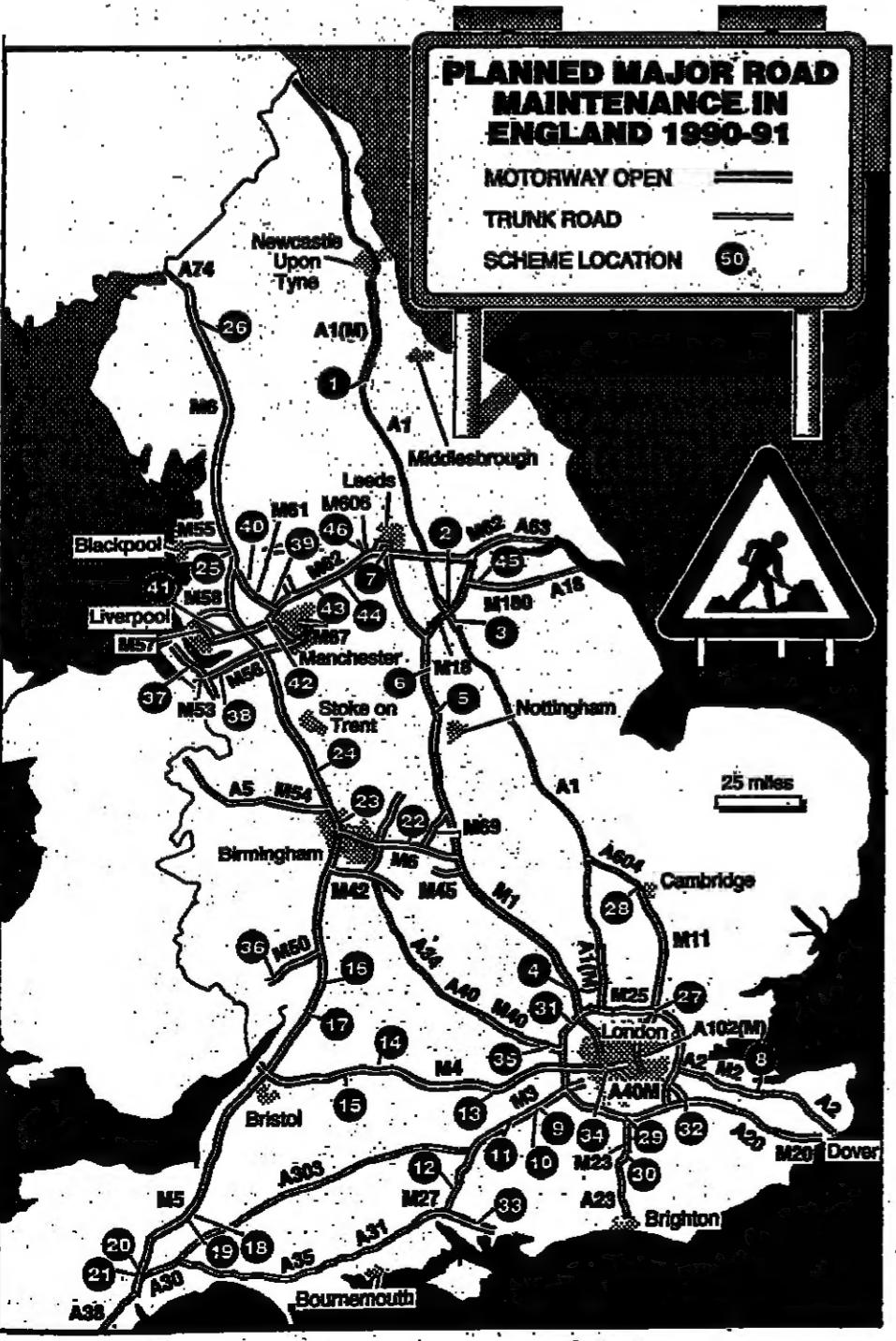
In London alone, some 50 stays are rounded up every day and taken to Battersea Dogs Home. This year, the home is to introduce its own registration scheme, under which every dog coming into its care will have a tiny electronic "chip" implanted under its skin so that it can be instantly identified on a computer.

Mr Tom Field-Fisher, QC, the home's chairman, hopes that his scheme will persuade the Government of the benefits of registration.

Since abolishing the dog licence last year, the Government has insisted that a registration scheme would be expensive and bureaucratic.

But its supporters maintain that, given a realistic fee, it would be self-financing and would relieve the burden on the police and local authorities.

## Three years to clear repair backlog



Motorway maintenance 1990-91: 1 A1(M) Banbury-Braintree, July-March; 2 A1(M) Wedworth-Alverley, Sept-Dec; 3 A1(M) Blyth-Styrum, June-August; 4 M1 jns 8-9, April-May; 5 M1 jns 26-27, July-October; 6 M1 jns 25-30, June-July; 7 M1, 43-56, 59-62, July-Nov; 8 M2 jns 5-6, April-May; 9 M3 jns 3-4, April-May; 10 M3 jns 3-4, Oct-Nov; 11 M3 jns 5-6, Sept-Oct; 12 M3 jns 11-12, Sept-Nov; 14 M4 jns 15-16, Sept-Oct; 15 M4 jns 15-17, June-July; 16 M5 jns 10-11, April-June; 17 M5 jns 12-13, Sept-Nov; 18 M5 jns 25-26, April-May; 19 M5 jns 25-26, Sept-Oct; 20 M5 jns 26-31 Sept-Dec; 21 M5 jns 25-31, Sept-Dec; 22 M5 jn 3, June-Sept.

23 M6 jns 8-9, June-Nov; 24 M6 jns 13-14, June-Sept; 25 M6 jns 28-29, Sept-Oct; 26 M6 jns 41-42, April; 27 M11 jns 6-4, May-Oct; 28 M11 A504-Barton Farm, Sept-Dec; 29 M23 jns 8-9, April-July; 30 M23 Gatwick Link, Oct-Feb; 31 M25 jns 18-20, April-June; 32 M26 jns 5-2A, Sept-Dec; 33 M27 jns 8-10, July-Aug; 34 A400M Westway, Aug-Sept; 35 M40 jn 2, Sept-Oct; 36 M25 jns 3-4, April-Sept; 37 M53 jns 3-4, Sept-Oct; 38 M55 jns 12-15, Sept-Oct; 39 M61 jns 5-1, June-Aug; 40 M61 jns 8-9, April-June; 41 M62 jns 7-9, April-June; 42 M22 in 12, Sept-Nov; 43 M22 jns 21-22, Sept-Oct; 44 M62 in 22-Scammonden, May-Aug; 45 M180 Tidworth-Sandford, Sept-Nov; 46 M606 M62-A6177, April.



Regency Bonner Boy, a Welsh cob, at the London Harness Horse Parade held at Regent's Park yesterday

## Management 'hampers' school reforms

By Douglas Brown  
Education Reporter

TOP-HEAVY management in schools is hampering reforms, depressing teacher morale and making it difficult for parents to get straight answers to questions, a teachers' union leader said yesterday.

Mr Michael Carney, president of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, told its annual conference in Scarborough that schools faced "a bureaucratic nightmare".

He said the night structure imposed on teachers three years ago created "extended hierarchies" which were barriers to change.

Mr Carney, a science teacher from Durham, said that while the Government used industrial language to describe education, it had failed to apply business effi-

ciency principles to schools. The new system of five incentive allowances for promoting teachers meant that "managers" were proliferating in schools at a time when big companies were seeking to shed layers of management and to encourage workers to operate in teams.

Growing bureaucracy in schools presented formidable barriers to parents seeking help with problems facing their children. A simple query might involve the head, deputy head, head of year, group tutor, and head of subject, all of whom would be "reluctant to deal with the problem without stepping on someone's toes," he said.

"It is conceivable that the last in line to be consulted would be the actual teacher who dealt with the student."

One of the worst effects of

black teachers were discouraged from entering the profession because of racism among staff and pupils, the conference of the National Union of Teachers in Bournemouth was told yesterday. Miss Sue Clements, of North Yorkshire, said a black teacher had confiscated a note with a drawing of himself captioned "this is the coot". Only two or three staff members supported him when he complained.

The present system was the way on which it discriminated against women. While women represented 47 per cent of secondary school teachers, only 17 per cent of secondary school heads were women.

He made a thinly-veiled personal attack on Mr Doug McCavoy, general secretary of the NUT, who had publicly criticized the NAS/UWT for staging a one-day strike over

pay on April 4. Mr Carney referred to "the long-term campaign of one teachers' union leader who has decided to eschew the strike weapon for the foreseeable future, a policy which I predict will rebound upon him."

Mr Carney went on to assert that his union would retain the strike weapon.

He defended the union's decision to hold a one-day strike on the eve of the Easter holiday in protest at the decision to phase the teachers' 8.5 per cent pay rise, which reduced its value.

In an attack on the five other teachers' unions, who refused to join in strike action, he said: "The apologists of apathy who infest our staff rooms must some day face the responsibility they have for abandoning the cause of education."

Mr Carney went on to attack the habit of promoting teachers out of the classroom and said that the work of the

## Lawyers ready for Commons fight on reforms

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

LEADERS of both branches of the legal profession are preparing for a battle over their monopolies when the Courts and Legal Services Bill moves into the Commons tomorrow.

With the force of the consumer lobby behind the proposed reforms, the Bill's provisions to open higher courts to solicitors and allow big financial institutions to do conveyancing are certain to get a fair wind from MPs.

Commons debate will be devoid of the large number of senior judges who promoted the Bar's line in the Upper House.

Despite the certain Commons backing for the overriding principles of the reforms — greater consumer choice, improved access to justice — the Government can expect MPs to attack defects in legal services generally.

The state of the county courts, described by the Lord Chief Justice as "crumbling", is likely to be a focus of criticism.

The primary target of attack will be on the state of the legal aid scheme and falling numbers of people who qualify for it. The Law Society and the Bar are united in their criticism of the Government on this issue.

In particular it will provide a much-needed rallying point for the Labour Party, whose position on the Bill's reforms in other respects is equivocal.

With proposals to break the profession's monopolies, Labour in theory should be on the Government's side. Mr John Morris, QC, chief Labour legal affairs spokesman, is a member of the Bar, so a question-mark hangs over what line the opposition will take.

The Bill, in which the Lord Chancellor clears the ground for the biggest changes to the legal profession this century, survived largely intact in the House of Lords.

With the notable exception of the "cab-rank" rule, the Government was not forced to retreat or concede any significant changes. The rule is likely to provoke heated debate in the Commons, but it is expected that the Government will act to overturn its Lords' defeat.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, who will steer the Bill in the Commons, is expected to have the rule removed and put in its place a statutory duty requiring professional bodies to draw up such a rule.

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Ever had to fire someone?

Ever been mis-quoted by a trade journalist?

Ever had to cancel a holiday?

Ever had to have "one last drink" with a client?

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# Dial 071 for London ... or should it be 081?

By Tom Giles

WITH less than three weeks to go until the biggest overhaul of London's dialling codes since the demise of WHH for Whitehall and WAT for Waterton, it seems that only the capital's printers and estate agents are wholly prepared.

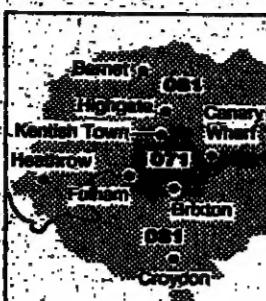
From midnight on Saturday May 5 the capital's 01 code will be replaced by 071 for inner London and 081 for outer London after a year of hectic rewiring and advertising which have cost British Telecom more than £30 million.

The new area codes, which will draw a line around an area of central London from Fulham to Canary Wharf and from Brixton to Kentish Town, may have already created a cache for some home-buyers and a headache for an estimated 400,000 businesses.

In her control room in BT's London network management centre, Mrs Millie Banerjee, the chief co-ordinator of the change-over, predicts a night of only mild confusion as millions of people across the country pick up the telephone and dial the wrong number.

"I'm confident that the change will go ahead smoothly, and because we've got announcements ready for those who dial wrong numbers, I believe consumers will pick it up quickly," she said.

BT has installed enough recorded messages to route up to 50,000 misguided calls a minute. Although they are in



English, BT says most international telephone operators have agreed to intercept calls with messages in their native tongue. These calling from, for example, Albania or Somalia, will, however, have to work it out for themselves.

Over the Easter weekend Mrs Banerjee and her team of 12 engineers have monitored telephone traffic to predict the volume of calls over the Bank-holiday on Monday May 7.

The first Tuesday after the Bank-holiday is a very big day for us. That's when you will really know what the customers are doing," she said.

The forecast is, however, not promising. In a survey last month, BT found that only a quarter of London's businesses knew their codes. Only 14 per cent had told staff of their new user code and only 9 per cent had bothered to tell customers. Since then, BT says, just under half the capital's companies have be-

ing and, in spite of costs running into millions of pounds, insists that the change will be a fillip for business.

Britain's top 1,000 companies have already received BT presentations, but the company says that it is still concerned by smaller companies who have no direct contract with BT and from whom there is little sign of activity.

To counter this, BT has sent out 400,000 final check-lists to businesses urging them to reprogramme private switchboards and facsimile machines. It will also distribute more than 75 million tables detailing the new numbers in 16 languages, on audio tape and in braille, by the end of the month.

In a further complication to BT's efforts, the Association of British Insurers has said that many policy-holders will not be covered in the event of a break-in if alarm systems have not been converted.

From the more marginal areas of the new "inner London" region, darker warnings are being sounded by the capital's estate agents that the 071 prefix could become another residential status symbol to be considered alongside "leafy aspects" and "commanding views".

Mr Trevor Kent, president of the National Association of Estate Agents, said: "There are certainly people who need that particular addition to their life-style, just as some need a G-registered car."



Hold the line: Mrs Banerjee, chief co-ordinator of the change-over, who predicts a night of only mild confusion though there may be a surplus of numbers in one area these cannot be used in another; and third, redundant numbers are unwanted calls. The Confed- not reallocated for a year, to eration of British Industry prevent the new user getting says that the change reflects the success of London's enter-prise. It says that companies are already rising to the challenge.

## GPs get ready for a summer of sewage sickness

By Thomson Prentiss, Science Correspondent

DOCTORS are expecting an increase this summer in illnesses contracted from bathing off Britain's polluted coast.

Holidaymakers are warned in this week's *General Practitioner*, a medical magazine, of the risks of "sewage sickness" at many beaches.

Two studies into the health hazards of coastline pollution have been commissioned by

### Demand for nuclear waste body

By Ray Clancy

THERE are virtually no plans for disposing of high-level nuclear waste in Britain and a radical reassessment of policy is needed, Friends of the Earth, the environmental group, says in a survey published today.

The survey of 13 countries found that Britain is the only one with no established timetable for finding solutions to the problem, no research programme on the suitability of rock formations and no investigations under way of potential sites for waste disposal.

Mr Michael Harper, spokesman for the group's energy campaign which commissioned the survey from an independent geologist, said: "The UK has no specific plans for dealing with this exceptionally dangerous waste but continues to produce and accumulate it."

He said that an independent authority is needed to decide high-level waste management policy. UK Nirex Ltd is responsible for the disposal of low and intermediate waste but has no remit for high-level material. In many countries including Britain, the United States, Japan, West Germany, and Switzerland, public opposition has seriously disrupted attempts to dispose of radioactive waste, the survey found.

### SNP vows to resist radioactive dump

By Kerry Gill

THE Scottish National Party gave a warning yesterday that it would launch a campaign of civil disobedience to stop the dumping of nuclear waste in the Highlands.

It is believed that Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Scotland, is soon to decide whether to grant planning permission for test-boring for a potential nuclear waste dump near Doune, in Caithness.

Recent referenda in Caithness and Easter Ross have shown that local people are against any form of nuclear dumping, and the SNP claims that the transport of nuclear waste would pose a threat to many parts of Scotland.

Yesterday, Mrs Winnie Ewing, the SNP Euro-MP for the Highlands and Islands, said: "The Scottish National Party is making it crystal clear to the Government and their nuclear waste agency, Nirex: we will not stand by and allow any part of our country to be turned into a radioactive mid-



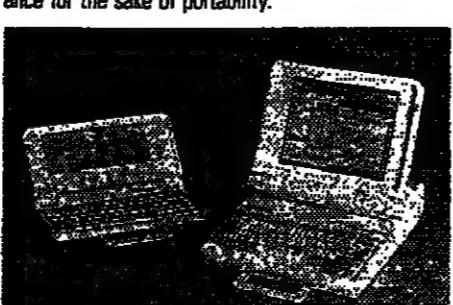
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# 'More help for family carers' plea

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

FAMILIES are increasingly providing the bulk of care for the frail elderly and disabled children but are given little financial or practical support, according to a report published today.

The Family Policy Studies Centre says one in seven people aged over 16 is caring for someone who is sick, elderly or handicapped, yet few dependent people who have informal carers appear to receive services and, when they do, such services are usually crisis-oriented rather than a part of long-term support. Where services were allocated they tended to be irrational and discriminatory.

The report emphasizes that the costs of caring can be substantial, particularly when the carer has to give up work or take a part-time job. Childless women giving up work to care for relatives lose about £8,500 a year.

"Families are far more important than the welfare state in providing care on a massive scale," the centre's director, Mr Malcolm Wicks said. "But the costs they shoulder, financial and emotional, are often tremendous. The need is to

build partnerships between families and social services."

*With Due Care and Attention: A Review of Research on Informal Care* (Family Policy Studies Centre, 231 Baker Street, London NW1 6XE £7.75)

• The Government's failure to conduct pilot studies of its health service reforms before introducing them nationally is criticized today by a former chief medical officer at the Department of Health.

Sir Henry Yellowlees, who was chief medical officer between 1973 and 1983 and is now a consultant for the World Health Organization, says the reforms depend on an internal market which in turn depends on accurate costings.

Yet the department's advisers admitted that it was not possible accurately to cost treatment, Sir Henry says in a letter to *The Times* today. "It is clear that an internal market is far from ready."

It is essential to introduce the schemes in pilot areas so that they could be properly supported financially and refined before being introduced nationally, he says.

Letters, page 13

## Brown bear kept cub a secret for months

By Ruth Gledhill

A RARE European brown bear cub whose father Jackie featured in the film *The Bear* has ventured out of his den for the first time closely guarded by his mother Heather.

The bear, Heather's second cub, of the species *Ursus arctos*, was born in January at Whipsnade Wild Animal Park in Bedfordshire but was kept hidden even from other bears by his shaggy-haired mother until shortly before Easter.

As if on cue, she led him proudly out into the sunshine in time for visitors at the park over the holiday break, where he quickly became the main attraction.

The mother charmed watchers by hiding the tiny cub beneath bushes and in nooks and crannies around the enclosure. The biggest threat to its safety will be from the other female bear at Whipsnade, who is cubless and jealous.

Mr Graham Lucas, the headkeeper, was unable to discover the sex of the new cub until the weekend. He has still to decide on a name.

The new cub, which will be suckled for 18 months, weighs about 100bs, although at birth it would have resembled a rat and weighed about 1lb.

Once grown, he will probably be sent to another zoo to avoid friction with Jackie.



The rare cub at play with his mother at Whipsnade over the holiday weekend

# Labour will win the day — but not the councils

By Michael Hart

THE Conservatives are bracing themselves for their biggest local election setback in nearly 20 years. In London, the party faces defeat in several boroughs, while in the metropolitan districts their already slender representation will be cut still further.

Perhaps the only consolation for embattled Tories trying to defend the poll tax is that outside London, Labour is unlikely to gain control of many more councils.

All the seats in the 32 London boroughs are being decided on May 3, along with a third of the memberships of the 36 metropolitan districts, and 120 non-metropolitan districts in England and Wales. In Scotland, 12 councils have all their seats up for election.

This is a rerun of the 1986 local elections, when the Conservatives suffered a net loss of 705 seats, leaving them 1,501. Most of their losses were to Labour who entered the fray with 2,463. The Liberal Democrats have about 750 seats.

If Labour does win more London councils there will be a certain paradox in the capital's politics. London moved strongly to the Tories in the 1983 general election and still further in their direction in 1987. There was a sharp lurch in the other direction in the 1986 local elections, and it is quite possible that by May 4 most of London's Conservative MPs will represent constituencies with Labour or Liberal Democrat councils.

Labour is unlikely to make much further progress in the metropolitan boroughs, if only because it was so successful in 1986. Of the 327 wards, Labour won 586, the Conservatives only 158, the Liberals 85, SDP 11 and other parties seven. Only Bury and Trafford in Greater Manchester

only three of the metropolitan districts, of which Bradford has attracted most attention. There, the new administration came to office through a by-election victory, the casting vote of the mayor and a Labour defection. Labour ought to regain the city but it will be hampered by its own success in 1986 when it won 22 seats to the Conservatives' nine. There are therefore relatively few seats which Labour can pick up this time.

In London, Labour should win control of Enfield and Merton, with Barnet and Croydon as longer shots. It should also overhaul the Conservatives in Havering and win a majority from the Liberal Democrats in Tower Hamlets.

A year ago the Conservatives were confident of returning to power in Sutton, snatched from them by the Liberal Democrats in 1986, but their optimism has become more muted since then.

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Mr Ridley: Prediction will be proved right

offer the prospect of significant Conservative gains, while the party's decline in areas such as Salford and Wirral is likely to continue.

All the parties will have their claims and excuses ready when the results are known, but two conclusions are certain: Mr Nicholas Ridley will be proved right in his prediction that the voter would pass judgement on the poll tax through the ballot box, and local elections are not an accurate guide to what might happen in a general election. If the 1986 local results had been repeated in the 1987 general election, Labour would have won.

The difference between 1986 and 1990 is the poll tax. If the Conservatives do badly then the pressure on Mr Chris Patten, the Secretary of State for the Environment to make substantial changes to the tax will be even greater, and even more expensive.

Michael Hart is a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

## Pay deals over 8%

Two-thirds of pay deals agreed so far this year have increased wages by eight per cent or more, according to a survey by Incomes Data Services, the independent pay analysts.

It shows no let-up in the shift towards higher pay settlements with two-thirds of January deals worth eight per cent or more, and one in 10 double figures. These have been made mainly by chemical and construction firms and insurance companies. Incomes Data Services predicts that upward pressure on settlements will increase because of an expected rise in inflation.

### Drugs charge

Mr Diderick Koster, from The Netherlands, was remanded in custody yesterday charged with smuggling £1.1 million of heroin through Harwich.

### Youth crushed

Samuel Lambton, aged 17, of Singlewell, Kent, was crushed to death when a stack of newsprint rolls fell on him as he and five friends went joy-riding on a forklift truck after breaking into a warehouse.

### 30 beds cut

Berkshire Health Authority is to cut 30 beds for at least a year at the Royal Berkshire and Bath hospitals to save £400,000. About 1,100 fewer patients will be admitted.

### Birds on the roof

Residents on an estate in Cinderford, Gloucestershire, say that jackdaws have taken over their chimney pots because covers were not fitted after central heating work.

### Golfing request

The Queen's nearest neighbour is Sandringham. Mr John Powling has applied to open a golf course and clubhouse on farmland at Holtington, Norfolk, on the edge of the royal estate.

### Seeing double

Mr Phillip Grigg, aged 19, and his brother, Anthony, identical twins who join Devon and Cornwall police today, are to walk different beats to avoid possible confusion.

### Eastern promise

Chinese cultural experts are to assess oriental restaurants in Shepton Mallet, Somerset, to ensure Far East visitors to the International Cervinia Rally can get a decent takeaway.

### Ten charged

Ten people were charged with obstruction yesterday after an anti-poll tax demonstration in Ripley, Derbyshire.

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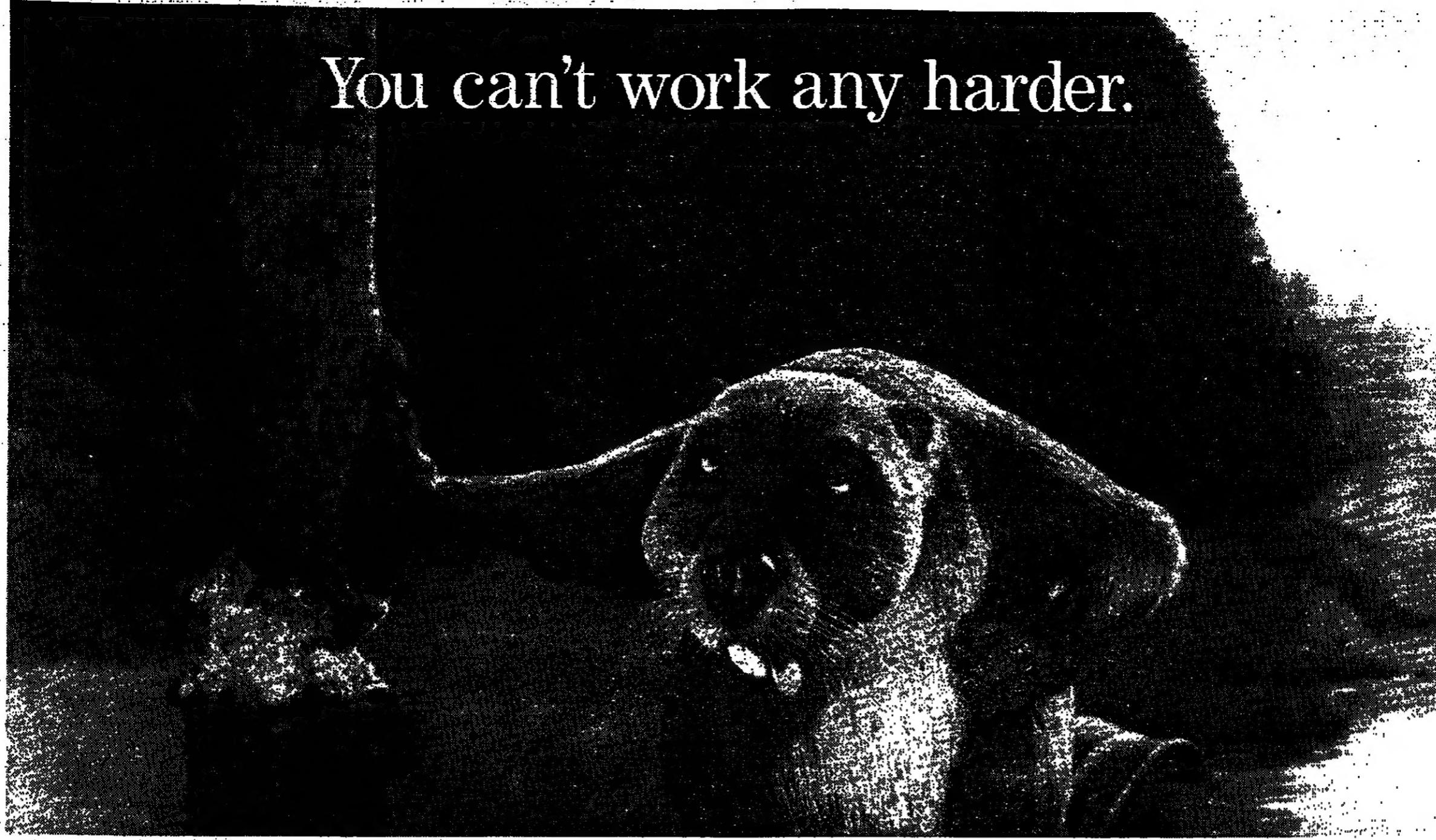
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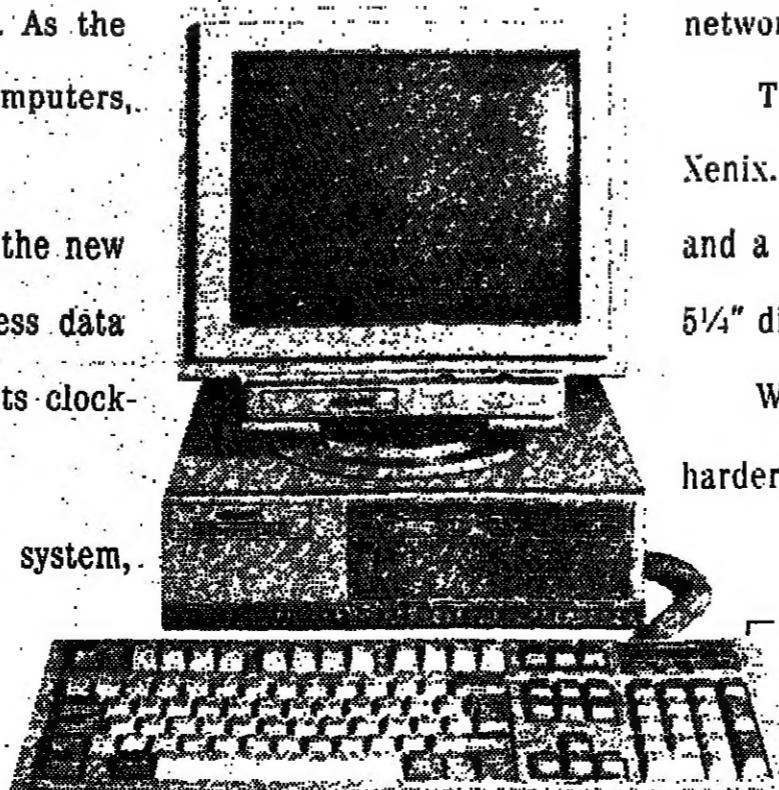
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# Vilnius draws up plans to counter Moscow blockade

From Anatol Lieven, Vilnius

LITHUANIA intends to use the centralization and natural anarchy of the Soviet economic system itself to meet the reduction of supplies threatened by Moscow.

The consensus at a meeting of the Lithuanian praesidium and government yesterday was, however, that there will not be a full-scale blockade.

The reasons are twofold: the international pressure which could result from an attempt to reduce Lithuania to destitution, and the desperately precarious economic position of the Soviet Union itself.

The threatened strike in the Siberian oil and gas fields of Tyumen underlines the dangers to Moscow and its desperate need for Western consumer goods to buy off Russian and Ukrainian working-class discontent.

The same applies to a lesser extent to Lithuania's own role in the Soviet economy. Centralization has done terrible damage to the economy, but also means that their

economy cannot simply be "shut down", or cut out of the whole, without damaging other areas.

Mr Algis Cekulnis, a leading Sajudis member, with important contacts in Moscow, attended yesterday's meeting as an observer, and said afterwards that ministers had reassured the more anxious participants by pointing out that, because Lithuania is part of the western Soviet power-distribution grid, cutting off all Lithuanian electricity would also mean shutting down large areas of Belarus and the Kaliningrad enclave.

The same applied to oil and gas supplies, since pipelines to Lithuania also served Kaliningrad. "To stop us taking our due supplies, they would have to put soldiers at every valve," he said. A huge oil refinery at Mazeliak in northern Lithuania, moreover, processes a considerable part of the Soviet Union's refined petroleum exports. It is one of the "union factories" still under Mos-

cow's control and the subject of dispute between Moscow and Vilnius.

In addition, its workforce is largely Lithuanian, and it would be difficult for Moscow to prevent Lithuania drawing its supplies without occupying the plant or shutting it down.

Mr Cekulnis said the greatest fears of economic ministers and experts at yesterday's meeting were about supplies of metals, for which all three Baltic republics are entirely dependent on Moscow. Pressure in this and other areas is expected to begin soon.

The Lithuanian government is to attempt to match Moscow move for move, by demanding hard currency for goods exported to the rest of the Soviet Union. According to government aides, the letter to Mr Gorbachov drafted yesterday by Mrs Kazimira Pruskiene, the Prime Minister, but not yet sent, asked him to specify which Soviet goods would have to be paid for in hard currency, so that Lithuania can make the appropriate response over its own supplies.

Economists like Professor Eduardas Vilkas, director of the Economic Institute, are less optimistic. Whereas the Soviet Union could sell its oil in the West for hard currency, he said, Lithuania would find it much more difficult to dispose of its sub-standard industrial goods, let alone its food — even if the Soviet Union does not block the exports.

A more powerful weapon may once again be the centralization of the Soviet economy. When the possibility of such pressure was first raised, Mrs Pruskiene said Lithuania had a near monopoly in certain limited but important fields, for example television picture tubes, vacuum-cleaner components, electrical measuring devices and industrial furnaces.

Another factor on Lithuania's side is the growing anarchy of the Soviet economy, and the desperate attempts of individual management and local authorities to obtain consumer goods and food to stave off mass public unrest.

Leading article, page 13

## Emigrés fear 'secret deal'

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

THE West's muted response to President Gorbachov's threat to cut off supplies to Vilnius has stirred bitter feelings of abandonment among Lithuanians people living in Britain.

They were far from impressed by the statements made by President Bush and Mrs Thatcher at the Bermuda summit on Friday. Mr Vladas Dargis, editor of *The Lithuanian Weekly* in London, said, Lithuanian expatriates believed the two had reached a secret deal with Russia.

"Mr Gorbachov has said he will not use force, yet he sent paratroopers there," Mr Dargis said. Mr Gorbachov had only to say he was not using force, knowing the West would choose to believe him.

The suspicion is that the West has agreed to turn a blind eye to the Lithuanian issue in exchange for Soviet

## Kremlin wants summit to proceed on course

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

IN SPITE of growing tensions over Lithuania, Moscow is hoping the Washington summit will go ahead as planned and will give President Gorbachov and President Bush an opportunity for face-to-face discussion on the future of Europe, senior officials here say.

In recent weeks, Moscow has appeared hesitant about changes in Europe. The US has accused the Russians of dragging their feet over arms control, and Soviet leaders are taking a tougher line on a united Germany's membership of Nato.

As *Pravda* made clear on Sunday, the Soviet Union is bracing itself for fall-out from the Lithuanian crisis. This has put Soviet diplomacy on hold. The Russians also appear unsure of where their real interests lie in the busy round of negotiations, discussions and summits planned to this year.

A senior official with unrivalled experience of the thinking of both Mr Gorbachov and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, said recently that Moscow was still hoping for agreement on banning chemical weapons and nuclear tests before the summit. But he admitted the Soviet leaders still had not worked out their thinking on German reunification, the long-term future of Nato and the Warsaw Pact

The party had to defend itself from "extremist elements", singling out the Democratic Platform group, which it accused of trying to create a competing party.

The attack came as the newly elected radical Moscow City Council held its first meeting yesterday, a day after losing a power struggle with party conservatives over control of the capital's two newspapers.

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From Michael Binyon  
Moscow

THE battle between reformers and orthodox Communists intensified yesterday, when *Pravda* strongly attacked radicals who have won control of many cities, demanding that they leave the party rather than divide it.

A front-page leading article said



Mr Yeltsin: Nominated to be Russian president



RELATIVES outside the maternity hospital in the southern Albanian town of Saranda passing food to new mothers through the barred window, after making sure that no informer of the security police, the Sigurimi, is watching. For all visiting is banned at the town's maternity hospital and new fathers are not allowed to glimpse their newborn children until they are brought home. Except at feeding times, the babies are kept apart from their mothers — in the basement. At Saranda's general hospital, only 400 yards away, normal visiting is allowed. None of the townfolk knows why visits are banned by the maternity hospital. Those passing food into the hospital were mostly ethnic Greeks and did not understand the ban. They had petitioned the hospital administrator, but without success. "We are Greeks. They don't need to give us any reason," said one relative outside the barred window, voicing the bitterness felt by the 250,000 ethnic Greeks in Albania. Progressive treatment of the Greeks has given rise to tension between Tirana and Athens, but some observers have detected signs of a more relaxed policy by the Albanian Government.

## German unity talks likely soon

From Girard Steichen, Bonn

PRELIMINARY talks between the two Germanies and the four Allied powers on the course of German reunification could begin by the end of this month. A Bonn chancery official said yesterday that the "two-plus-four" talks could be held in Bonn on April 26 and 27.

The two leaders have been in frequent telephone contact over the weekend. Herr de Maizière is due to deliver his first state-of-the-nation address to the Volkskammer (Parliament) on Thursday.

The talks are aimed at resolving thorny questions of security and foreign policy that stand in the way of German reunification.

Representatives of the four Allied powers — Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union — and the two German governments face a lengthy negotiation process to determine the future security role of a united Germany.

The West supported the objection of Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, that this was an unnecessary humiliation.

The official accused the West of not taking into consideration the domestic political and public opinion difficulties of asking Moscow to accept East German membership of Nato. "We made this quite clear to Mr Hurd when he was here."

Moscow would like to see a continued US presence in Europe. But Nato and the Warsaw Pact could not continue as they were ever. The Soviet Union wanted them replaced by the end of the century by a pan-European security structure based on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

Working groups are drafting a treaty to make the Deutschmark the common currency. Both governments want currency union to be in place by July to rescue East Germany's battered economy.

Officials in Bonn said a meeting between Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chan-

cellor, and East Germany's new Prime Minister, Herr Lothar de Maizière will be arranged after Herr Kohl returns from his holiday in Austria next week.

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## Little Easter cheer in last Stalinist state

From Richard Bennett, Shkodra, Albania

EASTER in Europe's last Stalinist state, where all religion is outlawed, passed seemingly unnoticed by the West. In this north Albanian town, situated on Lake Scutari, conditions are very different. Even Easter has been 25 years ago what the West discovered only last Christmas about the proto-fascist Ceausescu.

The former Catholic church, a 14th century building, was converted long ago to a sports stadium. Only its Romanesque apse protruding beyond the high gymnasium wall painted with volleyball lines recalls its centuries-old religious role.

Crucifixes, religious paintings, the trappings of what Father Hoxha, the founder of modern Albania, described as the "rabid pack of monarchists", have all been dismantled.

At the weekend, a line of policemen could be seen standing in front of the building but they were there, officials said, to prevent young Albanians entering the sports hall without a ticket for an important volleyball match.

Talk of religion is greeted in official circles at least with disbelief bordering on incredulity. "Our fathers were religious, we are not," is the oft-repeated refrain.

Reports of religious Albanians taking to the streets in recent months are vigorously denied here. "These reports by the Western media are a variety show for us," an official from the Institute of

Albanian seeks refuge

Athens

AN ALBANIAN has sought refuge in the Greek Embassy in Tirana, and Greek and Albanian officials were discussing the matter yesterday, Greek sources said here.

Mr Bernard Kici, said to be a Catholic from Shkodra in northern Albania, has asked to go to Athens. Greek authorities are optimistic that the request will be examined by the Albanian authorities in a humanitarian spirit, the sources said.

Albania, Europe's last bastion of Stalinist-style totalitarian rule, allowed an Albanian of Greek origin to leave the country on March 13 after he had spent nine days in the Greek Embassy.

It is believed to be the first time that an ordinary citizen, not on an official mission or going abroad to study has been allowed to leave for a Western country since the Second World War. (AFP)

## Communists lose Slovenia election

From Dessa Tresica, Belgrade

THE communists in Yugoslavia's northern republic of Slovenia were defeated yesterday by the Demos coalition, the united right-of-centre bloc, which won 55 per cent of the vote in the first free parliamentary elections.

The elections marked, at the end of communist rule in Slovenia and of Yugoslavia's federal structure as the Demos announced that they will pursue Slovenia's independence from Belgrade further afield.

The communists, who took a new name, "the Party of Democratic Reforms", won only 18 per cent of the vote.

The leader of Demos, Mr Jozsef Pucnik, who is also one of the two contenders for the post of the president of Slovenia in the election next Sunday, said afterwards: "We stand for an independent way to Slovenia's so-called and sovereign." Mr Pucnik intends to seek independence within the Yugoslav Federation, leaving open the option to break away should the effort fail.

Mr Pucnik, a former dissident who had spent many years in communist prisons, could attract votes playing heavily on Croatian fears of Serbian domination.

The Demos coalition, which has a radical nationalist factor in its coalition which is pressing hard for immediate secession from the Yugoslav state. His only opponent in the presidential election will be Mr Milan Kucan, former leader of the Communist Party leader, who is largely credited for opposing Serbian centralism and thereby laying the ground for Slovenia's drive for autonomy.

On Sunday free elections are to be held in Croatia and the defeat of communists in both these republics would be bound to shake the already fragile fabric of the Yugoslav Federation.

Croatian voters will be choosing between two or three coalition blocs presenting different options for their republic's future in the Yugoslav Federation.

The radically nationalist Croatian Democratic Union with its leader, Dr Franjo Tadic, a former partisan general and later dissident who spent several years in communist prisons, could attract votes playing heavily on Croatian fears of Serbian domination.

Yesterday the newspaper also published a manifesto from another group formed within the party in the run-up to the July congress — the Marxist Platform, an ultra-orthodox group which wants a return to Marxist-Leninist principles.

Admitting the country was in crisis, the group said the Soviet Union faced a choice, either a repetition, more or less, of capitalism as it has been for the past 100 years, or the way of "democracy and socialism". It said the present crisis had discredited the socialist ideal, but the party should return to "classic Marxism".

The newspaper was, however, vague in its prescription of how to deal with the economic situation.

## Soviet radicals told to leave party as ideological rift widens

From Michael Binyon

Moscow

THE battle between reformers and orthodox Communists intensified yesterday, when *Pravda* strongly attacked radicals who have won control of many cities, demanding that they leave the party rather than divide it.

A front-page leading article said

the party had to defend itself from "extremist elements", singling out the Democratic Platform group, which it accused of trying to create a competing party.

The attack came as the newly elected radical Moscow City Council held its first meeting yesterday, a day after losing a power struggle with party conservatives over control of the capital's two newspapers.

The 465-member council is firmly controlled by radicals of the Demo-

cratic Russia bloc, who won 60 per cent of the votes in last month's elections, and have announced plans for sweeping changes. Much of the battle will be fought over ownership of party assets, including many of the buildings in Moscow.

A brief item in *Moskovskaya Pravda* on Sunday said the split was necessary because of rising tensions between the radicals and Communists. This would make it hard for the papers to follow a consistent editorial line.

In theory, the city council can now start up a new paper, as a number of deputies have demanded, but it will take time and money to get going, and Moscow is virtually bankrupt.

The bloc, meanwhile, is also proposing sweeping reforms in the Russian Federation, where it won 370 of the 1,026 seats in the republic's parliament. On Saturday

the platform nominated Mr Boris Yeltsin, the maverick populist, as its candidate for president of the Russian Federation, an important post which would give Mr Yeltsin, a strong critic of President Gorbachov, a visible platform on which to campaign for swifter change throughout the country.

The Democratic Platform has been formulating policies which include, among other things, the priority of republican over national laws, of the soviets (people's councils) over the party hierarchies, the deputy's mandate over the party ticket, and the priority of citizens' rights over state interests.

Orthodox communists, however, are fighting back against the changes being proposed by radicals, both in Moscow, in republican parliaments and in the Supreme Soviet. *Pravda*,

which has ostensibly tried to promote unity, has sided with the conservatives.

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# Bush wins black support despite rise in US racism

From Steve Elliott, Washington

PRESIDENT Bush, who already enjoys a record high approval rating among white Americans, is also the most popular Republican leader with black Americans since Eisenhower 30 years ago, opinion polls show.

Despite a gradual shift to the right among mainstream blacks, however, racial activism in some areas is growing, betraying a deterioration in black-white relations.

In Milwaukee, a peaceful city once known for its breweries on the shore of Lake Michigan, a city alderman has shocked white residents by threatening to create a black militia and use violence unless the city council moves to revitalise black neighbourhoods which have suffered from declining industry.

Across the country, young black men are flocking to join the Nation of Islam, led by the

Rev Louis Farrakhan, who is respected by the black community for his fiery rhetoric and pledges to clean up drug-ridden areas.

In an effort to calm whites who have tended to view the Muslims as little more than black nationalists, Mr Farrakhan recently told *The Washington Post*, in a rare media interview, that he wished to end perceptions that he was anti-Semitic.

Dr Russell Adams, the chairman of the department of Afro-American Studies at Howard University, said: "Race relations in America are at a low plateau, and that plateau has tendencies toward a serious downward tilt."

But Mr Bush is doing well in the eyes of black voters, helped by his calm appearance, the no-nonsense image of his wife, a growth of the black middle class and the

# Soviet missiles offer rejected

From Maria Fletcher, Washington

A SOVIET suggestion that sea-based nuclear missiles be included in a new round of strategic arms (Start) negotiations after the expected signing of a Start One treaty this year has been rebuffed by Mr Richard Cheney, the United States Defence Secretary.

President Gorbachov made the suggestion in response to Washington's proposal last month that a second round of Start negotiations should concentrate on banning land-based multiple-warhead missiles (Mirs).

In a letter to President Bush, Mr Gorbachov complained that the proposal was one-sided because it concentrated on land-based missiles, an area of Soviet strength, and ignored both submarine and bomber weapons, in which the US had the advantage.

In an interview in *The New York Times* yesterday, Mr Cheney said banning Mirs made sense because they were attractive targets which could encourage a pre-emptive strike and were therefore destabilising.

The argument did not apply to sea-based missiles because they were deployed on relatively-invincible submarines.

The argument for 'de-Mirving' is that land-based missiles make attractive targets. With Mirs deployed at sea, that piece of the argument goes away,' he said.

Mr Cheney, in the Administration's first public response to the Soviet counter-

proposal, also argued that the Soviet side might eventually go along with the US proposal without concessions on either submarine or bomber-borne weapons.

Noting that the Soviet Union was already deploying large numbers of single-warhead SS-25 land-based missiles, he said: "They've clearly already made the judgement to invest a significant amount in their own single-warhead land-based system."

In a separate development, the Pentagon has drawn up plans — yet to be approved by Mr Cheney — for cutting the numbers of both active-duty army troops and front-line air force jet fighters by about a quarter by the end of 1997, according to reports here yesterday.

The Army is proposing to cut troops from 764,000 to 580,000, a reduction 50,000 greater than that envisaged by Mr Cheney when he unveiled Pentagon budget requests last January and at the lowest level in 40 years.

The Air Force would lose seven of its 35 fighter wings, two more than expected. Each wing has up to 72 aircraft, and considerably more than 300 high-performance aircraft would be phased out. The Air Force is also said to be considering a cut of another 45,000 uniformed personnel in an effort to save such costly programmes as the B2 Stealth bomber, Stealth fighters and the C17 transport plane.

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Mr Cheney, in the Administration's first public response to

# King bows to calls for multi-party democracy in Nepal

From Christopher Thomas, Delhi

KING Birendra of Nepal bowed to a powerful campaign for multi-party democracy yesterday and asked its leader to head an interim government expected to lead to elections.

"Ganesh Man Singh has been told verbally by the King to form an interim government and be its Prime Minister. Singh is now talking to party men about it," Mr M.S. Basnet, a senior official of Mr Singh's Nepali Congress Party, said.

Mr Basnet said the King made the offer at a meeting with Mr Singh at his palace last night, hours after the monarch had conceded to most of the demands made by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Earlier the King dissolved Parliament and dismissed the Government in the face of threats by newly legalized political parties to launch a new wave of mass demonstrations.

The King's decision was announced in a royal proclamation which he read over Radio Nepal, signalling the end of the partyless *panchayat* system that has governed the country for 30 years.

The announcement came as protests aimed directly against the King were heard in Kath-

mandu for the first time, raising questions about the security of his position as monarch. The slogan, "King Birendra, leave the country," was being shouted by students.

In an outburst of violence yesterday, an angry mob set fire to furniture and reels of film at a cinema after it showed a film starring a policeman the crowd said had taken part in the recent shooting of demonstrators in Lalitpur, a Kathmandu suburb.

King Birendra, referring to the new atmosphere after the legalization of political parties eight days ago, said he hoped politicians would always keep the national interest uppermost.

Politicians and the palace are locked in an increasingly acrimonious dispute over the powers that the King will retain under multi-party democracy. Political parties say he must give up all powers and become a British-style constitutional monarch, something the King is resisting.

The royal proclamation was issued six hours after a siege ended at the Royal Nepal Academy where talks between representatives of political parties and the Government began on Sunday. The siege

only to bring down the *panchayat* system and to wrest powers from the monarchy; it has not, until now, threatened to turn its protest into a personal attack on the King. Nepal faces a period of acute political uncertainty in which there will be no real central authority. The crucial questions of how many powers the King will relinquish, and when a general election might be held, have yet to be resolved.

At local level, too, Nepal will be left without any formal system of government until after a national election is finally held, which seems certain to be at least a year

away. The decision to disband the several thousand local *panchayats* will mean the administration of basic services at town and village level will be under the sole charge of regional civil servants.

Palace officials say the swift dissolution of the national parliament will cause legal

problems because it has not had time to pass essential legislation flowing from the decision to legalize political parties. The outgoing Prime Minister had suggested postponing its dissolution for two or three months, but Nepal's newly liberated politicians are in no mood to wait.

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This was disclosed by President Aquino at a press conference in Manila yesterday and was later confirmed by the Foreign Office in London.

Mrs Aquino denied allegations that British mercenaries were involved in the training of Philippine military forces.

But the President said training was being provided free of charge by a small team of British military personnel as part of Britain's aid package to the Philippines.

The aim, according to Mrs Aquino, was to improve the Government's defence measures against renewed coup threats.

The team was providing training only to the elite Presidential Security Guard, which numbers about 3,000, she said.

The British Embassy declined to say if the team of a dozen experts who arrived in Manila last week was providing counter-terrorist defence training to Mrs Aquino's security men.

An embassy official said the team had been brought in at the request of the Government of the Philippines, and that the army experts would stay for only a few days.

Mrs Aquino has survived six coup attempts in the past four years.

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On Friday a group of self-proclaimed military rebels, the Young Officers Union, accused British mercenaries of training Philippines troops in counter-assault techniques, and warned them to leave the country at once or face what it described as "dramatic action".

Government ministers said the continuing talk of another coup attempt was harming the country.

## Aquino guard trained by UK

By Vivienne Teneiro  
Manila  
and Michael Kinsella

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## Shot Briton tells of ordeal as troops attacked protesters

JULIAN HERBERT



Reliving a nightmare: Mr Reid recovering in Queen Mary University Hospital, London yesterday

By Andrew McEwan, Diplomatic Editor

MR ANDREW Reid, a British barrister and writer, is recovering in hospital in London after being shot in Kathmandu by what he believes was a dum-dum bullet.

A single shot fired by Nepalese troops or police at the height of recent pro-democracy demonstrations destroyed the lower part of his right leg, which had to be amputated. He told reporters that doctors had told him the damage was consistent with a dum-dum bullet, which disintegrates on impact, leaving a gaping wound.

Bullets of this type are

banned under international conventions, but Mr Reid doubts that there was an official order to use them. He thinks it more likely that an embittered soldier tampered with a normal bullet. He believes it was intended for one of a group of youths, preparing to throw a Molotov cocktail, whom Mr Reid had photographed moments before he was shot.

"I felt a strange blow and looked down to see my right leg apparently exploding," he said. Within seconds, four young Nepalese picked him up and carried him towards

the troops, who allowed him to be taken to hospital.

Mr Reid said his rescuers showed no thought for their own safety, even though the troops had shot another demonstrator minutes before.

He had photographed a group carrying the man away with blood pouring from his side. He later heard that the man he was shot.

In the hospital he lay on a stretcher on the floor among hundreds of injured people awaiting treatment, their groans mingling with the crackle of gunfire outside. He was later flown home for

treatment at Queen Mary University Hospital, Roehampton, where he is expected to be fitted with an artificial limb.

Mr Reid, formerly a barrister defending criminal cases in London, had left Britain three years ago to travel and write. He was working on a book when he arrived in Nepal, three weeks before being shot.

After observing a number of demonstrations, he had believed he was in no danger from either side. On the day he was shot, April 6, large numbers of tourists, just as unaware of the danger, were in the streets; partly because their hotels had refused to serve them meals as a gesture of solidarity with the demonstrators.

Later, in hospital, he was approached by one of their leaders who thanked him for his blood. "I didn't want to disappoint him by saying it was not entirely a voluntary donation, but I understand what he meant," Mr Reid said.

Three young British tourists had also gone to his aid and stayed with him for hours while he waited for treatment. They were still there when he came round after the amputation.

The mood of relative good

humour changed dramatically when the authorities tried to end the demonstration.

Masked youths carrying bottles of petrol appeared and troops responded with volleys of shots.

At first, demonstrators assumed the troops were firing into the air until some of them began falling. Mr Reid said. His photographs showed the crowd's initial response was one of disbelief.

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The mood of relative good

## Ten years on, blacks' faith in Mugabe at all-time low

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

THE most startling change in Zimbabwe on the tenth anniversary of independence tomorrow is the attitude of blacks and whites to President Mugabe.

In 1980, blacks were euphoric about the leader who had promised them a socialist revolution, while whites dreaded him. In 1990, it is the whites, especially the farmers, who are loudest in praising "old Bob", but Mr Mugabe's standing among the poor—the blacks who account for 99 per cent of the population—is at an all-time low.

"We heard about this elsewhere in Africa, but we did not think it could happen in our Zimbabwe. The fat cats at the top get fatter, while we are crying," says Mr Patrick Maponde, an office worker in Harare.

Meeting black aspirations on pay, land distribution, health care and education was one of Mr Mugabe's biggest tasks at independence. These issues have been addressed with varying success, but the effect has been nullified by inflation, economic stagnation and corruption. At the same time, Mr Mugabe has encountered mounting unemployment.

"The crisis of expectation", as it was termed at independence, has come home to roost.

Last month's election clearly exposed public disaffection with the Government. Mr Mugabe himself, evidently sensing the national mood, ended a long period of seclusion and foreign travel to be seen in public and campaigned harder than he has ever done. Despite his efforts, and blatant intimidation of the opposition, barely 54 per cent of the electorate bothered to vote and only 40 per cent backed the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

The change in the public's perception of the President dates from the unity agreement in December 1987 between Mr Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, their opposition leader, which resolved the six-year crisis in Matabeleland. Public attention

switched from security problems to issues which had been steadily hitting black workers harder—in their pockets.

Mr Nkomo Nguini, a former guerrilla in the independence struggle, now an aid worker, says: "I am very dissatisfied with the Government's record on development. To put a black man in a white man's job, or a black family in a white family's house, is not development. We need more jobs and more houses, and the Government is not providing them."

Statistics tell part of the story: 1.5 million out of the 9.2

million population are out of work. At the end of this year, 331,000 pupils will leave school to compete for 10,000 jobs in the formal sector. While the introduction of a statutory wage in 1980 temporarily raised living standards, wages are 13 per cent below their 1980 purchasing power.

Blacks everywhere—but especially those employed in the commercial and industrial sectors—are having to cope with discomfort and shortages.

The view from Mr Mugabe's constituency is not, however, universally bleak. Mr Faure Mngoma, aged 52, counts himself one of the lucky ones. Earning \$1,600 (£150) a month as a clerk in Harare, he owns 12 acres of land about 100 miles to the north of the capital. With judicious management of his income, and the efforts of his wife on the land, he has bought a tractor to expand cultivation.

Achievements have also been made in three ambitious government schemes—education, health and, to a lesser extent, land resettlement. The school population rose from 885,000 in 1979 to 2.7 million in 1985, and more pupils are staying on for O and A levels. On health, immunization of children is up from 20 per cent to 67 per cent; and infant mortality has been halved.

Against this background, the disclosure last year of large-scale official corruption over the distribution of motor vehicles, of which there is a critical shortage, had a profound effect in spreading disillusionment. Numerous senior officials were implicated in profiteering by a judicial inquiry, five ministers were forced to resign, and one committed suicide.

Protests at the university in Harare were suppressed. The campus was closed last November, and student leaders were detained. So was Mr Tsvangirai who had supported the protests. Released without charge after six weeks, Mr Tsvangirai is characteristic of a new willingness among blacks to criticize their Government openly.

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Mr Mugabe: Whites are full of praise for him

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# The last of the legends

It seems to me that nobody, in the ordinary sense of the words, knew her. There were people who knew her intimately, but nobody knew Greta Garbo in a manner which allowed them to ask her around for a drink. It is a career of remoteness and splendour. In an age when a professional journalist can talk with the most distinguished, the most powerful, the greatest, nobody talked to her. It is half of her extraordinary quality, the other half is a beauty which exceeded the physical.

It was in the days of the silent cinema, in the 1920s, the true beginning of the adoration of stars, that we first heard her name. Her earliest films came from Sweden, and in the mid-Twenties nobody bothered much about Swedish cinema. But she had a director, Mauritz Stiller, recognized something out of the ordinary in the girl who played for him in *The Atonement of Gösta Berling*, where she was pursued, you remember, by wolves and when Hollywood made advances he accepted and took her with him. Their story becomes a version of Pygmalion. The girl bewitched the public and her first creator, overshadowed, was forgotten; he dies within a few years. And Garbo became a star in a way nobody is a star any longer. Today a star would have personally to assassinate the

President of the United States and take over Mr Gorbachov's job to achieve the celebrity enjoyed by Garbo in the late Twenties and the Thirties. "Garbo Talk" they announced when *Anna Christie* appeared in 1930 and the famous husky voice was first heard. Nobody would care today if one of the current Hollywood beauties (who extinguish themselves by all looking like one another) played *Gone With the Wind* in Chinese.

Garbo never came to England on a promotional tour; she didn't need that sort of publicity. Only Chaplin exceeded her fame. A comedian could conquer the world; a Russian audience didn't need to hear the joke, and even in the days when Chaplin, too, agreed to speak, they could see it and that was enough. But among the women who played drama Garbo was supreme.

In the Thirties the famous films succeeded one another: *Queen Christina*, *Anna Karenina* – they were liked by women as much, probably more than by men: the beauty was not strengthened by the usual sexual appeal. I have to admit that it was only later that I saw most of the famous films. I remember seeing *Romance* (1930); I was in rather grudgingly masculine company, and the reactions were not seriously critical; but after 60 years I have not forgotten. Only at the end of the Thirties, when I was beginning work as a film critic, did I try to catch up with the body of work. Foolishly at the time I did not want to meet performers: I had puritanical notions about avoiding personal acquaintance.

I learnt better later and made an effort to meet Garbo; I wrote to a famous photographer who was her personal friend. In his reply he said it was useless; she would see no journalists. I still have questions. I have sometimes felt she had failed, in her self-inflicted silence, to acknowledge the influence of Stiller. Most of all I should like to know more about

The name is  
indestructible  
– just by the  
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often a face of suffering. As the Russian envoy sent to recover three exiled colleagues from the lures of America she does indeed suffer when back in Moscow without her American lover; but there are ravishing moments when she relaxes; in a way the film shows her at her most interesting as an actress. Two years later she played in another comedy, *Two-Faced Woman*. It was far from bad, but the public was cold. Perhaps people wanted the familiar romantic heroine; perhaps even that would not have suited the time. Garbo was not accustomed to failure. She never acted again.

The question is whether she was really an actress. In New York in the last days she clung to her secrecy; after 60 years she was still a great name. The news of her death is a shock. One thought she was immortal. On the screen there was something elusive about her. There were deplorable performances (*Mata Hari*, for instance); yet the name is indestructible. Just by the look and the voice she could wring hearts; the cinema shrinks without her. It is her self which those of us who saw her treasure. Miraculously we forgot half a dozen films about nothing, about the commonplace stuff of the screen, and think about her beauty – but something beyond beauty.

Anthony Asquith once told me that on some set in Hollywood he had seen a girl coming out of her room; he did not know who she was; but he knew she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. It was Garbo. He had never forgotten, as none of us who saw her at her best have never forgotten. It was something more than the outline of features; it was a presence. In films she did not care about she extinguished it. When she cared she released it. It was as simple, and as mysterious, as that.

Dilys Powell

The author was film critic of *The Sunday Times*, 1939-76

Garbo in 1932, at the release of *Mata Hari*, by the MGM photographer Clarence Sinclair Bull who was her exclusive studio photographer from 1929 until her retirement. During the years of their relationship he shot more than 2,000 negatives

Greta Garbo, legendary star of the cinema's golden age, has died in New York at the age of 84. She was born in Stockholm on September 18, 1905.

Garbo's real name was Greta Lovisa Gustafsson and she came of a long line of Swedish farmers. Her father died when she was 14, and she took her first job as a "shop lather girl" in a barber's shop, a common enough occupation for a young woman of the period. It was at this time that she first began dreaming of a stage career. In the summer of 1920 she went to work as an assistant at "Pub", one of Stockholm's largest department stores. When the store decided to make a short advertising feature about women's clothes, Garbo was invited, as an afterthought, to appear in a small, semi-comic sequence to demonstrate what not to wear.

She appeared in several more small commercial films, and then was given a part as a bathing beauty in a cheap picture called *Peter the Tramp*, but her performance aroused little interest; so she gave up her work and became a student at the Royal Dramatic Theatre Academy. When, in 1923, Mauritz Stiller, the leading Swedish film director, asked the academy to recommend a promising young actress to him, her name was at once put forward.

The Svengali-like influence

which the flamboyant Stiller is said to have had over the young girl may well have been exaggerated, but he was a dominating character. He bullied her, praised her and cajoled her. He also told her she was too fat. Shortly after his first interview with her, he chose her for a leading part in his film *The Atonement of Gösta Berling*, and made her change her name to Garbo.

At this time Berlin was the centre of European film production, and Stiller took his picture and his leading lady there, where he allowed her to make *The Joyless Street*, directed by G. W. Pabst. Garbo played the part of a prostitute.

Her performance was far from perfect. Yet of it, James Agate wrote: "To the critical eye the hardly begun symphony of Garbo's acting is more worthwhile than any other score complete to its last double bar."

About this time, Louis B. Mayer, the head of the newly formed Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer company, was in Paris, and asked to meet Stiller and see one of his films. The two sat down together to watch *The Atonement of Gösta Berling*. Opinions differ as to what happened, but the outcome was that Stiller and Garbo set out for Hollywood in July 1925. Their arrival passed almost unnoticed. Her first film for MGM was *The*

*Torrent*, directed by Mervyn LeRoy. Stiller was chosen to direct her second picture for MGM, *The Temptress*, but proved so difficult that he was replaced by Fred Niblo. *The Temptress* proved to be an indifferent film, but Garbo's talents were apparent and it was generally well received.

A turning point in her film career had now arrived. For her third American film, *Flesh and the Devil*, Garbo was given a new director, Clarence Brown, and a new leading man, John Gilbert. Both were destined to play an important part in her future success.

John Gilbert was then a famous star, colourful and tempestuous. The two fell in love, and this undoubtedly influenced the performances which they gave in *Flesh and the Devil*. The studio publicity experts joyfully exploited the romantic aspects of the production. From then on Greta Garbo was an established star.

The coming of sound only served to enhance Garbo's career. Her first talking picture was an adaptation of the O'Neill play *Anna Christie*. Mayer, and his right-hand man, Irving Thalberg, were apprehensive and pessimistic; and they delayed Garbo's debut as a talking star for as long as possible. *Anna Christie* had its New York premiere on March 14, 1930, and was immediately

successful. Her first appearance in the film was in drab clothes in a dingy waterfront saloon, and her first words were "Gimme a whiskey" – spoken in the husky, slightly guttural voice that was to become so typical of her in the years to come. Garbo made 14 sound pictures for MGM. She never worked from any other studio in Hollywood.

She retired in 1941 after making *Two-Faced Woman*, a sad finale to her career. She was still in her prime, and yet she probably felt that she had already enriched the cinema with all she had to give. Perhaps she also felt that change was in the air, and that a harsh and realistic post-war world would produce in the cinema an era that was out of sympathy with her majestic style of acting. Asked by a reporter in 1946 what she planned to do with her life, she replied: "I have no plans. I am drifting."

For more than 40 years after her retirement she lived in a seven-story apartment overlooking the East River in New York, occasionally venturing out but doing her best to go unrecognized. She also kept a summer residence in Switzerland. Of her private life little emerged.

Moodily, introspective and listless, she retired even farther into herself and ignored the world; and the world was left to try to analyse the secret of her fascination.

## Elusive to the final reel

Whatever else it may or may not have been, Greta Garbo's career in Hollywood was almost perfectly managed; largely, it seems, because it was hardly managed at all. It was a sublime accident that she arrived in Hollywood just when she did, in 1926, at the psychological moment when the tango-Twenties were turning into the Charleston-Twenties. Garbo was something different neither a vamp nor a flapper, but a pure flame of passion, enthraling in her directness and simplicity on screen.

She seemed completely unmanipulated. Of course this was not literally so: on arrival in America, she was slimmed, groomed, and had her teeth capped. But it was more the quality of personality which was at issue. Her acting was so open and uncluttered in its effects, that one seemed to be seeing a real person, without veils and evocations, just being in front of the camera.

### STARRING YEARS

- 1922: *Peter the Tramp*
- 1923: *The Atonement of Gösta Berling*
- 1924: *Joyless Street*
- 1925: *The Torrent and The Temptress*
- 1927: *Flesh and the Devil* and *Love*
- 1928: *The Mysterious Lady*, *The Divine Woman* and *A Woman of Affairs*
- 1929: *The Kiss*, *Wild Orchids* and *The Single Standard*
- 1930: *Anna Christie* (first talkie), *Romance and Inspiration*
- 1931: *Susan Lenox: Her Fall and Rise* (GB title, *The Rise of Helga*) and *As You Desire Me*
- 1932: *Mata Hari* and *Grand Hotel*
- 1933: *Queen Christina*
- 1934: *The Painted Veil*
- 1935: *Anna Karenina*
- 1936: *Camille*
- 1937: *Conquest* (GB title, *Maria Walewska*)
- 1938: *Ninotchka*
- 1941: *Two-Faced Woman* (All films made in black and white.)

The following year Gary Cooper produced exactly the same effect in *Wings*: as soon as either of them walked across the screen, everyone else in sight suddenly looked stilted and old-fashioned.

The result in Garbo's case was instant, overwhelming popularity. She was the kind of woman that other women wanted to be like, that men wanted to be passionately involved with. No doubt Garbo's studio, MGM, had its hopes, but the reality seems to have taken the studio completely by surprise. Her initially humble contract could be renegotiated; she could do more or less what she liked. She had her own ideas about that. But she really seems not to have had any overriding ambition, so it was easy for her to be strong and silent.

Laurence Olivier recalled that the only remark Garbo volunteered to him in the brief period before he was fired from playing from opposite her in *Queen Christina* was "Life's a pain anyway." A good attitude for a new star in Hollywood: like Rhen Butler, she really didn't give a damn. This meant that she assumed early on a position of unparalleled independence among Hollywood stars. By the arrival of the talkies, Garbo was recognized as the reigning goddess.

There were, perhaps, some drawbacks to being a goddess. As her career advanced through the Thirties, there were fans who remembered her in silents, and preferred her like that. She had a strong erotic dimension, as a woman capable of loving and being loved, rather than a deity to be enshrined. Those who felt a slight cooling in their attitudes to her often related it to the vexed question of whether Garbo could act. The obvious answer to that is that she could act at least as well as her films ever required her to do. She or her producers had the sense to tailor the roles to the talents.

Then, during the war, came disappearance from the screen, wanting to be even more alone, and the creation of a different kind of legend. As a private person she had always been mysterious: despite various rumoured love affairs she had always walked alone, and now she was to make a career of doing just that. But was that what she wanted, or were the frequent demands for privacy accidentally counter-productive? At least they brought her back in a way to where she had started in America as a new, independent, wholly unconventional sort of woman. This time, no doubt, far fewer wished to take her exactly as a role model, but the women's movement could still respect her as an exemplar of feminine resolution and independence.

This might suggest that her example has been important to the new breed of female star which has come to prominence since the Sixties. But that would be to discount the essential uniqueness of any real star, and surely of Garbo, above all.

John Russell Taylor

After her retirement, Garbo began a stormy relationship with Cecil Beaton (right, together in London in 1956) but their friendship founded after he published "passport" photographs of her in *Vogue* (left)

didn't wear lipstick when you knew me before". There were lines when she smiled. The perfection was gone. As he

restricted in any way. She also told him her vertebrae were easily put out of line, yet she evidently let Beaton touch them.

At this meeting, somewhat prematurely, he proffered a proposal of marriage. It was received with Garbo's characteristic evasiveness: "Good heavens. Well this is so sudden. I once said to a friend of mine who asked me out to lunch: 'But really this is very frivolous of you. I don't think you should speak so frivolously.'

It was during this springtime of 1946 that Garbo suddenly said to Beaton: "I wonder... if you weren't such a grand and elegant photographer..." Beaton said: "Then you'd ask me to take a passport photograph for you?" Garbo posed for him and many photographs were taken.

● From *Cecil Beaton by Hugo Vickers*, published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson (23.95).



Limelight: Garbo and Beaton in 1956

# The wizard's missed trick

John Grigg

One hundred years ago to day, a young Welshman took his seat in the House of Commons. He did so in the most favourable circumstances, because he was an opposition candidate who had just captured a government seat at a by-election, and because it was also Budget day. The constituency in question was Cenarth, the new MP was the 27-year-old David Lloyd George.

He was introduced into the House immediately after Questions on April 17, 1890, just before the Budget statement by George Joachim Goschen. According to an eye-witness, "he had plenty of time to study the scene of his future labours and to weave golden dreams if he chose", as questions were asked about such matters as "the Boulogne Museum, the Portuguese Imbroglio and the Indian Factory Law".

The Boulogne Museum and the Portuguese Imbroglio are long forgotten, as is Goschen's 1890 Budget, but the arrival of Lloyd George in British politics was indeed a memorable event, as he himself had no doubt it would prove. Nearly 10 years before, he had visited the House of Commons, when in London for a law exam, and, looking down from the gallery, had already woven golden dreams about his future.

In his maiden speech, which he made two months after taking his seat, he did not go in, as it were, at the shallow end with a lot of bogus self-deprecation and barnacles platitudes, but plunged in with an attack on two contemporary giants, Randolph Churchill and Joseph Chamberlain. Nevertheless, the speech was a success.

Despite his combative and political brilliance, Lloyd George was never narrowly partisan. His aim was always to state his case with the utmost force, but then to seek compromise and consensus. Moreover, he did not allow the acrimony of debate to inhibit good personal relations with opponents. The day he took his seat he had dinner with a Tory MP, and later he was on excellent terms with two leaders of the Conservative Party, Balfour and Bonar Law, long before they became coalition colleagues.

He was the least dogmatic of politicians. Though he had clear objectives, he was infinitely pragmatic in reaching them. He knew how difficult it was to achieve change in "an old society like ours" with its "rooted complexities" (as he said when introducing old age pensions in 1908).

His great scheme of national health insurance underwent profound changes before being implemented (with payment of the first benefits in January 1913). As he went along, Lloyd George made enormous concessions to interested parties, notably the industrial insurance combine and the

doctors, but what emerged was a historic and in many ways original measure, which brought relief to millions.

Lloyd George's record as a social reformer is matched by his impact on the political system. Apart from what he did to modernise the machinery of government, above all by creating new ministries and a Cabinet secretariat, his famous contest with the House of Lords over his 1909 Budget had a powerfully democratising effect (although one has to say that the ensuing Parliament Act was defective).

Under his premiership, full male suffrage was achieved (previously only about 60 per cent of men had the vote), and the right to vote and stand in parliamentary elections was extended to women, though initially only to those over 30.

Unlike Gladstone and Asquith, Lloyd George had always been a strong supporter of women's suffrage, so naturally he gave his full backing to a majority proposal in its favour which emerged from the all-party Speaker's Conference in early 1917. Unfortunately he did not give his backing to a unanimous proposal of the same body in favour of proportional representation for big cities. On the contrary, he poured cold water on the idea, with the result that an opportunity was missed, which has never since recurred, for making our electoral system more truly representative.

The opportunity was unique because, by the time of the Speaker's Conference, the pre-war atmosphere of intense rivalry and hostility between parties had given way to an overwhelming sense of the need for unity, combined with a desire to make the country's institutions fit for the new age. Lloyd George was the man of the hour, and his prestige was such that his attitude towards any proposal was likely to be decisive. By adopting an almost frivolously sceptical attitude to the proposed experiment in PR, he effectively killed it.

In the 1920s he had good cause to regret what he had done, or not done, in 1917, as the Liberal Party fell out of the two-party duopoly and began to suffer from the injustice of the first-past-the-post system. When he was converted to electoral reform, it was too late.

In the long run, the country paid the penalty for his mistake. The ideological excesses of left and right that have bedevilled British politics since 1945 would have been impossible under a fair voting system which accurately reflected the will of the people. Lloyd George's rare failure to take advantage of a national consensus was to prove exceptionally costly, both to him and to the nation.

The paperback edition of John Grigg's *The Young Lloyd George* was published last week by Methuen (£12.99).

## ALAN COREN

This is the night mare, But when I say that the whiff of assignation made the nostrils flare, do not think badly of me.

The eyes steadily traversing the platform of Calais Gare Maritime last Wednesday did not necessarily ake for a glimpse of Celia Johnson's daughter, licking the last croissant crumb from her dewy lip in the station buffet before hurrying for the Nice sleeper on irreproachable legs. Nor, when I turned from the window, did I particularly hope to see some lissom form already snuggled in the upper bunk, whether it had surreptitiously slid — perhaps through bribery, perhaps through sheer good fortune — to await the ministrations of the handsome English stranger with the Elastoplast on his head.

For as-yet-unarrived occupant of the second bed did not have to be female. An Oriental spy would do, already dying, possibly, from the pellet slipped into his *tisane* aboard the Channel ferry, and hanging on only for the train to lurch out of Calais before pressing upon me the oil-skin packet taped to ribs poised to shudder their last. Or if not he, why not some exiled Balkan monarch, until yesterday a hapless pot-boy at the ironically named King of Bulgaria in Huddersfield, but today off to claim his post-glasnost inheritance? Who, in return for my guarding him while he slept (the crested Luger in my fist ever on the *qui vive* for his wall-eyed nephew Rupert, archduke and arch-enemy alike) would invest me, as he changed trains at Nice, with the Order of St Cyril and a lifetime pension drawn on the Easy Street Bank.

Such prospects were, after all, what had decided me to take the train. I could have flown to Nice in two hours. I could have motored down at my own pace, either of which I had often done before, but neither of which had ever held out the limitless romantic possibilities that had suddenly burgeoned a fortnight earlier in Piccadilly, when, bound for Hatchards to purchase something to read on what I had already decided was to be the plane, I happened to pass the offices of SNCF.

There are those who can resist the resonances of something called The National Society of the Iron Road, and those who cannot. I went in. Yes, they had one berth left on the Calais-Nice *wagon-lit*. A double. I said that my wife would be flying down. The man said how sad it was that some people didn't like trains. Very sad, I said.

Because I had taken the hovercraft, I arrived at the station an hour early. The train, awaiting the Dover ferry, was empty. I boarded, stowed my traps, ate a hard-boiled egg, pulled on a hip-flask, lit a cigarette; did, in short, all that Richard Hannay would have done in the circumstances, save, perhaps, tie a quick trout fly and hook it into my hat. At 7pm, the boat waddled alongside the quay and decanted its payload who filed in their hundreds across the platform and began seeking their berths.

I baited the breath. Unquestionably, there were glamorous women and unfathomable men dotted among the snorkers and Crimplene. Affecting insouciance, I watched them aboard, and edge along my corridor. Gradually the train filled, until the only incomplete compartment was my own. The whistle blew, the heart sank — and suddenly, he was there, hurtling along the platform, shouting, smashing open the accelerating door. Pursued? Pursuing? Exploring? Mad?

He staggered into my cell, a small man in a white linen cap, a navy raincoat, and scuffed basketwork shoes. He nodded. He did not smile. He did not speak. Give him time, I thought, all will be revealed by Amiens.

All was revealed long before then. It was not simply that he turned in immediately, nor that he spent long, painstaking minutes loosening the buckles on his depressingly ochre truss, nor that he poked cotton wool into either ear, nor even that, having removed his wrinkled hosiery, he hung it from his bunk head so that it dangled above me.

It was, I think, when he leaned over, took his teeth out and dropped them into the left-hand sock that it was suddenly borne in upon me that I was in for an inauspicious night.

## Talking again to China

No embarrassment, no cover-up, no special significance. So says Downing Street. Yet only days before the Chinese authorities cordoned off Tiananmen Square earlier this month to stop anybody from纪念ing the June massacre, the Prime Minister went unannounced to dinner with the Chinese Ambassador, Ji Chaozhu, at his official residence in Portland Place. It is believed to be her first official contact with the Chinese authorities since the massacre. Mrs Thatcher's office was yesterday remarkably reticent about the meeting, doing no more than to confirm that it took place while denying there had been any attempt at a cover-up.

A spokeswoman said: "There was a meeting, but it was very low key. I think we have mentioned it a couple of times. We have not been making on-the-record statements about it." Perhaps predictably, George Foulkes, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, expressed dismay at the meeting. "I am very surprised and consider it totally inappropriate. With the anniversary of the massacre on June 4 it is entirely wrong that such a high-level contact should take place."

**Drama all round**

To show that coal can always be taken to Newcastle, London's European Stage Company is taking three Vaclav Havel plays to Czechoslovakia next month. Havel himself es-

pects the production of his *Vanek* trilogy at the Lyric, Hammersmith during his recent three-day trip to London. Now that he is president of Czechoslovakia, he did not wish to be seen endorsing his own work abroad, but the Ministry of Culture in Prague says he will attend a performance at the city's Realistic Theatre next month. Within a week of the trilogy opening in London last November, Czechoslovakia's communist government fell. The *Vanek* director, Peter Cesterton, expects no such off-stage drama this time. We note, however, that the Czechs go to the polls one week after the Prague opening.

**Facing facts**

**T**he Twenty-one Contemporary Poets exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery has one glaring omission: the 21st poet. While such luminaries as Danny Abse and John Heath-Stubbs take their places, the 10th high space reserved for Patrick Galvin, the Belfast bard, remains

empty. Members of Galvin's family who were invited to the official opening made two complete tours of the exhibition searching for his likeness, before the artist Peter Edwards revealed that he hasn't finished it yet.

**Blitz hits**

**T**astes and smells unknown for 40 years emerged at the Imperial War Museum over the Easter break, under the auspices of former Ministry of Food adviser Marguerite Patten. Before an audience of nostalgic contemporaries and fascinated children, Mrs Patten, who is now in her seventies, produced such classics as Woolton Pie (layers of anything, hard-boiled egg substitutes (shaped grated carrot and mashed potato), the National loaf, the Victory sponge and salt cod (dubbed by one wit, "the piece of cod which passes all understanding"). Mrs Patten is supremely qualified to recreate these egalitarian treats, for she sat behind the Harrods food advice counter in 1943 educating women: "Everyone got the same rations, regardless of where they shopped." Anyone with the stomach for a second helping will find Mrs Patten cooking at the museum again next weekend.

**Pulling apart**

**S**ince the Battle of Britain was occupying the minds of most Old Etonians at the time of the college's 500th anniversary, this year's 550th has taken on special significance. Next month's celebrations will include the usual food and drink, fireworks, a

charade Governor Mario Cuomo a certain candidate for hellfire.

Meanwhile, some independent clergymen are taking a radical approach, winning congregations by playing to the taste of the television generation while staying clear of the "God-can-make-you-rich" approach of the disgraced TV evangelists. In New Jersey, shoppers are invited to drop into a church set up in a suburban shopping mall. On Long Island, a minister and a rabbi are running a popular ecumenical radio show called *The God Squad*.

Most successful of all is the Rev William Hybels, of Chicago, who designed his liturgy on the basis of a consumer survey. He found that people want "high take-home value", "entertainment" and "a convenience-oriented gospel". Now boasting the second largest congregation of any Protestant church in America, he believes his methods bring to God hundreds of people who find ordinary services too boring. He has a point, but more orthodox churchmen wonder if entertainment is the same as worship.

## Charles Bremner on the designer faiths that have encouraged America's religious revival

# Where pastors are led by the flock

**A**n American clergyman plucked straight from the mid-1970s would be doubly surprised by the scenes in Manhattan churches this Easter: by the prayers of thanksgiving for the deliverance of Eastern Europe from communism and, particularly, by the sight of pews packed with conventionally dressed young couples, many with children.

After many years of decline, the principal denominations across the country are enjoying bigger congregations. Younger Americans, it is said, are returning to traditional values because the hedonism and greed of recent times have left them with a thirst for spiritual truth.

Of course the American churches have never fared as badly as those in Western Europe. While the Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran and Episcopalian churches were abandoned by many of the young, the fall was in large part compensated by the rush over the past 15 years to the evangelical movement, the Mormons, and other churches. About 40 per cent of Americans regularly attend a place

of worship, against 10 per cent in Western Europe. A recent Gallup survey found that 94 per cent of Americans believe in God, and nine out of 10 pray regularly.

Some see signs of a new religious era, but the picture is confused, for there is a spectacular gulf between what one Catholic bishop calls America's "free-floating new religiosity" and the ability of the established churches to attract serious membership.

The pessimists say they see few signs of any inclination for submission to the rigours of true faith.

Rather, religion for millions of baby-boom Americans — those between 30 and 45 — is a matter of picking from a menu of "belief-systems" that satisfy the creed of self-improvement. Young New Yorkers, it is said, are joining denominations as much because they like the child-care facilities or the entertainment value of local sermons as for any higher reason.

It is a practice presumably endorsed by some clergy, given the slogan "Say Your Prayers — and Fast!"

According to one vocal critic, Alan Jones, the Dean of Grace Cathedral in San Francisco, Americans have made religion into a private "leisure activity" which, like aerobics, relieves stress and has nothing to do with the social fabric. "I am sick of all our talk of values as if they exist in thin air," he says.

There is plenty of evidence for such views, from the bookshops which are stacked with titles such as *Zen to Go to the boom in "New Age"* creeds that blend oriental mysticism with mumbo-jumbo about crystals and pyramids all wrapped up in California-babble about harmony and vibrations.

Indeed, the Golden State offers the best look at the boom in "post-Protestant religion". According to a survey last year, nearly one in three Californians believes in reincarnation, and one in five practises a brand of oriental meditation.

Apart from the evangelicals and fundamentalists, the churches are

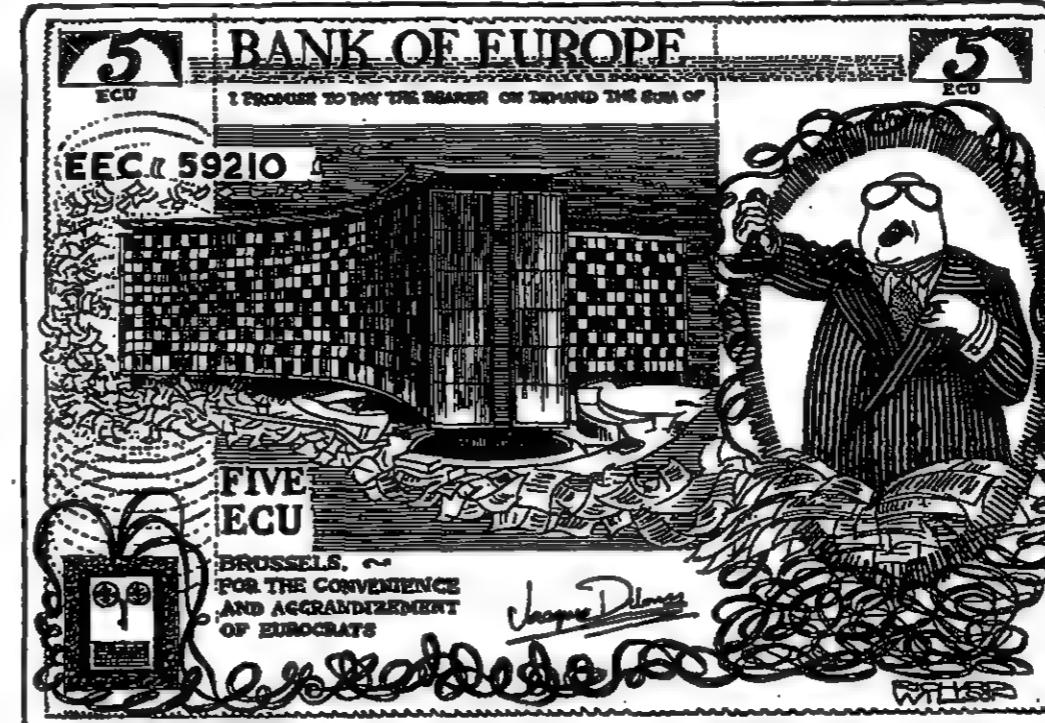
finding it hard to tailor a social and moral message to the secular age.

Many mainstream Protestants criticize their clergy for pell-mell and settling out to social trends, from liberation theology to feminism and the tolerance of homosexuality.

The Catholic Church, which enjoys the affiliation of one in four Americans, is suffering a schism between its increasingly authoritarian leadership and an independent-minded flock. As Cardinal John O'Connor of New York remarked on Sunday: "It's a free country, so people can pick and choose whatever they want to believe or do — but you can't do that and be a Catholic."

To the dismay of many, Cardinal O'Connor and other bishops are demanding that Roman Catholic politicians actively oppose abortion even if it means losing elections. Reluctant politicians are being banned from communion, and one of the cardinal's auxiliaries has just de-

## Do they really intend to scrap the pound?



Tim Congdon urges those calling for European monetary union to face a few basic questions

Consider some implications if the pound were to be abolished. There are now countless contracts — insurance policies, pension plans, national savings, bank deposits, government and corporate bonds — which are expressed in pounds sterling. If the pound were to go, all these contracts would need to be revised. These revisions would be altogether different in character from the relabelling that followed metrication and decimalisation. Those were changes of form. By contrast, the abolition of the pound would be a radical change of substance.

Every long-term contract contains, either implicitly or explicitly, an interest-rate component. Sterling interest rates are different from other European interest rates, and presumably they would not be the same as those in the new European currency, whatever that might be. If all long-term sterling contracts were to become defunct and to be replaced, somehow or other, by new Euro-contracts, the

return to leaders and the amount paid by borrowers would be altered, in some cases dramatically. The result would be legal and accounting mayhem.

The advocates of EMU probably do not want this to happen. They may therefore be in favour of co-existence of the national currencies and the so-called "single" European currency, at least for a period. But this raises two questions: is the period of co-existence the period of the legal tender, anyone refusing payment in it will be breaking the law. People will be forced to accept the new unit, despite all the inconvenience of having two prices for every product, one in national currency, the other in the new currency?

In logic, the Howe/Heseltine answer to the first question must be that the period of co-existence is to be finite, since otherwise there would never be a genuinely single currency and some of the supposed advantages of EMU (notably, the elimination of the costs of exchanging currencies) would not be realized. So the pound will have to disappear in the end, even if it is phased out over decades. The second question is even more awkward. Are we to be forced to switch to the new currency, or will we be free to use it if we do not like it?

This issue — whether the European currency is to be compulsory or voluntary — is basic. Curiously and ominously, it is discussed nowhere in the Delors Report. The question turns on the legal-tender status of the European currency. If this currency is to be legal tender, anyone refusing payment in it will be breaking the law. People will be forced to accept the new unit, despite all the inconvenience of having two prices for every product, one in national currency, the other in the new currency.

It needs to be strongly emphasized that if our Euro-statements balk at these practical consequences of forcible introduction of the European currency, the whole EMU enterprise will go nowhere. At present people in Britain are free to hold deposits in European Currency Units (Ecu), to express the value of securities and the prices of goods in Ecu,

and to make payments in Ecu.

But the obvious reality is that they perform these worthy *communitaire*, proto-EMU acts only to a very limited degree. The evidence from the way people behave now, as distinct from the way the Euro-political establishment recommends and predicts that they will behave in future, is that they do not want a European currency.

The recent meeting of European finance ministers at Ashford Castle in Ireland was one of the preliminaries to the inter-governmental conference. It devoted much time to such matters as the political independence of the future European central bank and the limits to be imposed on individual countries' fiscal freedom. But as we have seen, these topics are secondary to the fundamental issues of whether the various national currencies are to survive and, if not, by what means they are to be extinguished.

**A** t Ashford Castle, finance ministers from the other European countries made great fuss about Britain's isolation, but it is better to judge them by what they do than by what they say. Until quite recently, West Germany prohibited the private use of the Ecu, from simple evasion to a rival for the Deutsche Mark. This was despite the long-standing absence of exchange controls on other currencies and contrasts markedly with Britain, which has never put special restrictions on Ecu use,

The Italians, who claim to be particularly eager to subject themselves to the massive upheaval involved in a new European currency, have spent years bickering about the relatively trivial change of redenominating the lira (that is, knocking off the noughts). Perhaps, at this time of hope and optimism about a new European settlement, we should be charitable to our EC partners. We should take it on trust that even if they do not know what they mean, they do at least mean what they say. But that does not excuse the British government from asking them hard, serious questions about what it is they do mean. Nor does it excuse Sir Geoffrey Howe and Michael Heseltine from asking themselves exactly what EMU is before they assume that it cannot be stopped.

*The author is economic adviser to Gerard & National Holdings.*

procession of boats, acres of canoes and a service in the Chapel. To pay for the party, the college needs at least 8,000 OEs to purchase tickets at £62.50 by the middle of April. So far only about 2,000 have responded. Computer indigestion is blamed, due to the multiple hyphenations and titles of tracing the whereabouts of such elusive shirkers as Lord Lucan.

Says David Thomas, old Etonian and editor of *Punch*: "They have long since lost touch with me. Perhaps they should electronically tag boys when they leave".



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## BALTIC MEANS AND ENDS

President Gorbachov has failed in his attempt to win a cheap victory on the Baltic, with his ultimatum to the Lithuanian Government to concede Soviet sovereignty or face economic sanctions. Now the bluff, if bluff it was, is called. Sanctions must be imposed, or, so it would appear, a rebuff endured.

Now can the West remain wholly aloof. The Lithuanian President, Mr Landsbergis, has publicly appealed for help in the event of an economic blockade. The United States and the European Community must decide soon how far they can push Mr Gorbachov towards secessionist sentiment, and preferably before the Baltic blockade begins to bite. An airift like that which saved West Berlin forty years ago is unrealistic. No Western power will threaten retaliatory economic sanctions if Mr Gorbachov goes ahead with his plan. The risks involved in any breakdown of relations with Moscow are simply too great, nor does the denial by Mr Gorbachov of essential supplies to Lithuania constitute the use of force.

If sanctions are ruled out, it is diplomatic child's play to construct a case for doing nothing, on the grounds that Lithuanian secession is indeed a Soviet domestic affair and that Mr Gorbachov might not survive a defeat. The professionals are right to be cautious, but the range of options for Western policy is not restricted to all or nothing.

Mr Gorbachov has been deliberately vague, in his threats to Vilnius and the West should respond in kind. It must speak moderately but firmly in private, compelling the Kremlin to consider carefully the consequences of each turn of the sanctions screw. The effectiveness of Western diplomatic pressure so far is demonstrated by the fact that, despite his wide executive powers, the Soviet President seems for the moment to have decided against a military putch in Vilnius.

Together with America, Britain is taking the lead in a complex balancing act between public caution and private resolution. The Foreign Secretary came under Opposition fire at the weekend for warning that Mr Gorbachov would inevitably pay a "penalty" in the West if he forced Lithuania into submission. Yet Mr Hurd's relatively mild reproof was a response to widespread pro-Lithuanian opinion. He had, after all, made the same point in private to the Soviet Government in Moscow a few days earlier. Soviet policy-makers are known to be far from happy at the loss of Western goodwill.

## CLASSROOM CONFUSION

The theory that Margaret Thatcher runs a tight ship has been denied by her admission that the full implications of the Education Reform Act have taken her aback. She says she thinks the imposition of a national curriculum is too rigid. Clearly hers is a government in which the Prime Minister is not always her own boy, in this case, more is the pity. Her belated misgivings, registered through the vehicle of the *Telegraph*, are sound.

The present Secretary of State for Education, Mr John MacGregor, is already acquiring a reputation as a pragmatist for his flexible implementation of the Education Reform Act. Serious rethinking will none the less be required from those within his ministry who saw the national curriculum (through the eyes of his predecessor, Mr Kenneth Baker) as a truly radical break with the past: a British version of French regimentation, where it is no great exaggeration to say that all French children are taught the same thing at the same time. The advisory committees set up to define the content of the national curriculum took their cue from Mr Baker, seldom a wise move. Reading of the Prime Minister's doubts, they must now be more than a little confused.

What is to be made of her remarks? Mrs Thatcher appeared to be launching an attack on the whole idea of a nationalized syllabus. She observed: "Once you put out an approved curriculum, if you have got it wrong, the situation is worse afterwards than it was before." Precisely those objections have been heard over the proposed history curriculum. Objections the Prime Minister is known to share, because of its controversial preference for its subject matter to be "experienced" rather than learned.

## ENGLAND'S REAL TEST

Such is the state of English cricket that not to have lost five-nil in a Test series against the West Indies is now regarded as almost a triumph. Worse, the team's performance is seen as a vindication of the do-nothing faction within the sport's ruling echelons. Certainly, congratulations may be in order — but only if England's less than disastrous batting and bowling in the West Indies form the basis for a renewal of the game. That will not be completed until the appearance of an England team of consistent world-beating quality.

The 1990 season commences at Lord's today with the traditional curtain-raiser between MCC and the champions, Worcestershire. It is a good moment for English cricket to remind itself that its real enemy has never been a ferocious pace attack — from whatever corner of the globe — but sheer complacency.

An early England victory in the Caribbean may have had something to do with the rejection last month by the Test and County Cricket Board of proposals to switch to a general four-day county cricket regime instead of the present mixture of mainly three-day matches with just a few over four days. When first mooted, doubts were swept along by a mood of despondency, if not panic, at the recent performance of the national side. Yet with the first hint that things were not quite as bad as they looked, complacency returned.

There is room for a sincere difference of opinion between those who argue that a general four-day county game is the only route to international success, and those who claim that it would have the opposite effect. Both are at least united in recognizing that success at Test level is crucial to the health of the game in England. They are also agreed on the need to look afresh at the state of cricket in schools, the

which their Baltic policy is bringing in its train. But they can hardly expect the reproofs so far administered from London and Washington to remain mild much longer.

Mr Gorbachov has shown himself capable of settling other Stalinist debts. He has apologized for Katyn. He knows what horrors have been perpetrated in the Baltic states in the name of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. From such a man, it is not unreasonable to expect an explicit repudiation of those horrors, and even of the Pact itself, as part of his purification of Soviet public life. Any further constitutional instruments he may enact to give reality to the right to secede as nothing compared to the effect on Vilnius, Riga and Tallinn of a solemn abjuration of Stalin's act of annexation. As a similar admission to Czechoslovakia has already shown, the world does not come to an end when the Kremlin says sorry.

Having cleared the air, Mr Gorbachov should sit down with Mr Landsbergis to discuss security. In this field Moscow's anxieties are understandable, as a glance at the history and geography of the Baltic seaboard makes clear. The great Soviet naval ports will continue to be needed for the foreseeable future, though Moscow should follow the American example by showing its willingness to maintain them on a commercial basis: as guests, not occupiers.

Alternatively, the Lithuanians would surely accept Finlandization. There are historical reasons why the Russians reject Baltic neutrality. The Baltic states last held centre stage in the summer of 1939. It was Britain's refusal to infringe their independence — by conceding Stalin's demand for the right to march his troops through these neutral territories — which ensured that Stalin concluded a treaty with Hitler, not Chamberlain, three weeks later.

Mr Gorbachov, and certainly some of his colleagues, might reasonably hold that a reunified Germany poses a security threat which must preclude any "neutral" countries on his north-western flank. If that is Mr Gorbachov's underlying fear, it must be possible — indeed, it is in the West's interest — to allay it. Here the onus is on Bonn, for neither Washington nor the other Nato allies can offer guarantees on Germany's behalf. There is no time to lose. The flame now flickering alight on the Baltic must not be extinguished for a second time this century.

She now recognizes that teachers discover in the classroom for themselves what works and what does not. Too rigid an imposed syllabus could undermine their enthusiasm and devotion. Here is the voice of the teacher pitting professional independence against high-flown academic "expertise", the practitioner against the theoretician.

The Government originally sold the idea of a national curriculum to parents as a conservative reform, a switch in emphasis towards traditional classroom teaching techniques, which would squeeze out the wilder notions to which teachers — left-wing ones, of course — were said to be tempted.

Nobody in Government appears to have asked what might happen if the curriculum itself moved that way, and caused teachers, many of them staunch traditionalists already, to abandon their well-tried methods for imposed educational novelties. That may be what Mrs Thatcher described succinctly as "getting it wrong."

Any efforts now to gloss over the difference between the Prime Minister's approach and that followed by Mr MacGregor's officials will merely add to the confusion. He should take an early opportunity to clarify how the Government sees its famous curriculum working in practice. Is it a statement of loose guidelines against which teachers can measure their work, as Mrs Thatcher seems to prefer, or a uniform national standard, backed by law, as was surely Mr Baker's original concept?

The answer should be — and probably will be — the former. But teachers themselves need to know for certain. Since the Government also wants them to play a bigger part in running their own schools, they need to know soon.

For many cricket administrators and professional players, the switch to a four-day county game was a key element in an overall programme of reform. They perceived that three-day county cricket is too unlike five-day Test cricket to cultivate the right match-winning skills. Four-day games would also offset the unfortunate influence of one-day cricket on the style of county play.

The four-day proposal was thrown out not on the basis of cricket judgement, but because too many of those who control cricket in this country refuse to accept that international success is essential to the game as a whole, not least at county level. County cricket is heavily subsidized by Test matches, and many who follow the county game originally acquired their enthusiasm for it from an exciting international contest.

What will fill up the stands at both Test and county grounds, and have sponsors and television companies queuing up to do business, is a Test series in which England does really well, not just better than expected. In crude marketing terms, the English cricket industry has to have a product which the public wants to buy.

Cricket needs famous names doing great deeds with bat and ball. Die-hard cricket lovers will need no persuading; but die-hard cricket lovers are not numerous enough. A wider public has to be attracted, and for that English cricket must be high in quality, entertaining, absorbing — and successful. Otherwise, minority sport status stares it in the face.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Sir Henry Yellowlees

Sir, The NHS and Community Care Bill is now reaching the final stages of its passage through Parliament. The debate has naturally centred on the main theme of the proposals — the introduction of competition into the NHS, with the aim of reducing health costs.

The feasibility of the method of introduction of these changes has received relatively little public attention, in part because only anecdotal evidence has been available.

Over the past few weeks a series of reports published in January, 1990, have been issued from the Department of Health on the detail of the information and information technology needed for the implementation of the reforms. The reports illustrate the complexity of the undertaking, and demonstrate the enormous gulf that still exists between the theory of these reforms and the practicability of the time scale proposed for their introduction.

These documents — "Framework for Information Systems" — are full of phrases like "it is difficult to introduce", "time is not on our side", "details of how the reforms will work are still not clear", "lack of clarity about roles", "responsibility for that function is not clear".

It has become evident that the department's own advisers recognize that it is not at present possible to cost an out-patient attendance or a course of in-patient treatment with any accuracy.

From Sir Fitzroy Maclean

Sir, At a time when the opinion polls, for what they are worth, indicate some possibility of a Labour victory at the next election, should we not ask ourselves what this would be likely to involve? In other words, could we be in for a dose of socialism in this country at a time when socialism, as a system of government, is everywhere totally discredited?

It will, no doubt, be objected that the Labour Party are not really socialist; that, like their fellow-socialists in Eastern Europe, they have at long last seen the error of their ways and no longer believe in building socialism. Certainly, the present leadership of the Labour Party have of late shown themselves ready to drop any policy that looked like being a vote loser. And there can be no doubt that socialism is itself a serious vote-loser in most parts of the world, especially in those which have long had to endure political death-wish, iron-curtain though that may seem amidst the normal wholesome pragmatism of British politicians. (*The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher*, 1970).

In this verdict on Joseph Chamberlain's ill-fated tariff reform campaign, Lord Blake neatly sums up the present Government's poll-tax predicament. Can it be that Mrs Thatcher, despite her avowed commitment to the subject, has, like the Bourbons, learnt nothing from history?

Yours sincerely,

DAWN CUNNINGHAM,  
3 Trinity Parade,  
Frome, Somerset.

April 7.

From Mr P. J. Bishop

Sir, As Lord Blake suggests, Mr Heseltine's best, if not only,

chance of replacing Mrs Thatcher will come after her defeat at the polls. His supporters must therefore ensure the Conservatives lose the next election.

These, I feel, are questions

which deserve an answer before

we run even the slightest risk of

becoming, with Albania, one of

the few remaining socialist states

in Europe.

Yours faithfully,

FITZROY MACLEAN,  
Finndale House,  
Grundisburgh,  
Suffolk.

Argyll.

Costly staff

From Mr C. J. Hughes

Sir, I have some sympathy for Mr Cowan (April 6). However, the problem he complains of is of recent origin. In 1989, in the Lister case, it was held that employees of insolvent companies could not be made redundant in anticipation of the sale of a business. Prior to this it was usual to sell insolvent businesses without employees' contracts and make the purchaser to choose whom to re-employ.

Over the years this has resulted in the resurrection of many household-name firms in a streamlined form and the re-employment of thousands of redundant employees. In the current state of the law, purchasers are reluctant to buy insolvent businesses, for the reasons Mr Cowan mentions. The absurd result of the Lister case is that EC regulations, designed to protect employees are having, in the UK, quite the opposite effect.

Insoverity practitioners are fighting to modify the law, but until this is achieved employees who could be usefully and quickly re-employed may find themselves redundant.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. HUGHES,  
Cork Gully  
(Insolvency practitioners),  
Shelley House,  
3 Noble Street, EC2.

April 6.

Property as tax base

From the Secretary-General of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Sir, Your leader of April 7 underlines the confusion over policy on local taxes on both sides of the House of Commons.

In 1982 the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors renewed its call for a revision of local taxation. We argued then that property was the least unsatisfactory base for local taxes. Unlike people, it does not often move and its existence is difficult to conceal. We also argued that the concept of an assessed rental value made no sense to people living in a time when there is no true free market in rented accommodation — to the

## Call to slow down NHS reforms

From Sir Henry Yellowlees

Sir, The NHS and Community Care Bill is now reaching the final stages of its passage through Parliament. The debate has naturally centred on the main theme of the proposals — the introduction of competition into the NHS, with the aim of reducing health costs.

The feasibility of the method of introduction of these changes has received relatively little public attention, in part because only anecdotal evidence has been available.

Over the past few weeks a series of reports published in January, 1990, have been issued from the Department of Health on the detail of the information and information technology needed for the implementation of the reforms. The reports illustrate the complexity of the undertaking, and demonstrate the enormous gulf that still exists between the theory of these reforms and the practicability of the time scale proposed for their introduction.

These documents — "Framework for Information Systems" — are full of phrases like "it is difficult to introduce", "time is not on our side", "details of how the reforms will work are still not clear", "lack of clarity about roles", "responsibility for that function is not clear".

It has become evident that the department's own advisers

recognize that it is not at present possible to cost an out-patient attendance or a course of in-patient treatment with any accuracy.

From Sir Fitzroy Maclean

Sir, At a time when the opinion polls, for what they are worth, indicate some possibility of a Labour victory at the next election, should we not ask ourselves what this would be likely to involve? In other words, could we be in for a dose of socialism in this country at a time when socialism, as a system of government, is everywhere totally discredited?

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## SOCIAL NEWS

### Today's royal engagement

The Prince of Wales as President of The Prince's Trust, accompanied by Princess of Wales, will attend a charity premiere of *The Hunt for Red October* at the Empire Theatre, Leicester Square, at 7.45 in aid of the trust and the Scottish International Education Trust.

### Birthdays today

Mr Lindsay Anderson, film and theatre director, 67; Mrs S. Bandaranaike, former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, 74; Mr Chris Barber, jazz musician, 60; Mr J.E. Barrett, tennis commentator, 59; Miss Joan Clague, former director of nursing services, Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 59; Miss Ruth Etchells, former principal, St John's College, Durham, 59; Miss Clare Francis, novelist and children's author, 44; Mrs Anne Haworth, former national chairman, National Federation of Women's Institutes, 65; Mr George Key, arist, 89; Mr James Last, bandleader, 61; Mr Ricardo Patrese, racing driver, 36; Mrs Eileen Sayers-Smith, former headmistress, Malvern Girls' College, 61; Mr Michael Vernon, former chairman, Spillers, 64; Sir Vincent Wigglesworth, entomologist, 91; the Right Rev J. Yates, Bishop of Gloucester, 65.

### Anniversaries

BIRTHS: John Ford, dramatist, Ilfracombe, Devon, 1886; Henry Vaughan, poet, Llansaintfford, 1622; Edward Gibbon, historian, London, 1737; James Thom, sculptor, Lochie,泰斯, 1802 (he died on this day, New York, 1850); Constantine Cavafy, poet, Alexandria, Egypt, 1863; Sir Leonard Woolley, archaeologist, London, 1880; Thornton Wilder, novelist and dramatist, Madison, Wisconsin, 1897.

DEATHS: Benjamin Franklin, scientist and scientist, Philadelphia, 1790; Kawabata Yasunari, novelist, 1972.

### Luncheon

Milton Keynes & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Mr E.C. Ray, Chairman of Milton Keynes & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry, hosted the 1990 Milton Keynes Export Awards Luncheon on a number of April 12 at Milton Keynes, at which the Rt Hon Michael Heseltine, MP, was the guest speaker.

### Radio protection

BIRD reserves in Norfolk are being equipped with two-way radios in the battle against thieves stealing rare bird eggs and fledglings.

Mr Peter Steele, warden at the Norfolk Naturalists' Trust reserve at East Wretham Heath, near Thetford, took delivery of £900 of radio equipment yesterday to help police his area.

He said thieves were also stealing plants and even snakes. Illegal trading reached a peak in the spring during the breeding season.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr C.P. Dunne and Miss G.J.D. Hillier The engagement is announced between Conor Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.J. Dunne, of Dublin, Ireland, and Georgiana Jane Davina, younger daughter of Mrs L.M.G. Hillier, of Rome, Italy, and the late E.M. Hillier.

Mr D.A. Sanderson and Miss L.D. Feldman

The engagement is announced between Daniel, elder son of Mr and Mrs Brian Sanderson, of London, and Laura, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Mike Feldman, of Johannesburg.

Mr C.A. Munro and Miss S.F.M. O'Connor

The engagement is announced between Cameron, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. Munro, of Prestbury, Cheshire, and Fay, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P.M. O'Connor, of Burgh House, Arundel, West Sussex.

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## FASHION by Liz Smith

# All dressed up again with everywhere to go

A coat dress is cut with new curves; a wrapover style is given a slinkier drape — the dress is back in vogue again, exerting its universal appeal.

**A**fter dithering for a decade over assembling the power suit, it is the dress that supplies the simplest solution in the end. The notion of owning one stylishly simple number that you just step into and zip closed — or wrap and button — has growing appeal.

Designers on both sides of the Atlantic have anticipated the change in mood from the over-serious tailoring of the eighties to a more feminine, easy style for the Nineties. Hip-hugging dresses for day and fifty little frocks for night, often with an asymmetric hemline or a train of chiffon at the back, sashayed through the recent shows in Milan, London, Paris and New York, looking poised and new. Striding through every collection for next season, too, came the longer-length jacket that barely covers its matching taupe brief skirt, and in many instances dispensed entirely with the need for anything other than a pair of tights or leggings underneath. With fluid fabrics coming into vogue and soft tweed, jersey, crepe and georgette replacing firm wool and gabardine, slinkier distinguishes the shaped and elongated new jacket from its fashionable sister, the coat dress, is an inch — or two or three.

Designers like Yves Saint Laurent and Ralph Lauren whose whole clothes ethos appears rooted in the practical realities of separate classic pieces, such as blazers or cropped blousons with trousers or simple skirt, regularly redesign the coat dress to suit the mood of the season with satin-trimmed lapels and jewelled buttons for night, with epaulettes and bush-pocket, or streamlined in pinstripes and crepe with a line-up of gilt buttons for day.

The designer Karl Lagerfeld, pioneer of the Principal Boy look of leggings worn with a long, lean jacket, on whose tail the coat dress has made its entrance, is quoted in American *Vogue* championing the universal appeal of a pretty dress. "Dresses are a bit like jeans," he says. "They will always exist. They disappear and then always come back. They are the most feminine pieces in a woman's wardrobe."

Fashion's other strong new line for next season is the chemise. A trim, short dress, often in jersey, the chemise falls straight from gently padded shoulders and skims and streamlines every curve. But there are dresses in the shops right now for anyone interested in enjoying this important new trend.

A softly tailored coat dress with a curvy cut in a light-weight summery wool or viscose blend has all the reassuring structure of a suit, yet somehow feels more pulled together and free. A wrapover dress can be sexily bared over a T-shirt or camisole. A roomy shirtdress has enough volume and "give" to arrange and belt in slim

proportions and is as easy to wear as a simple bush jacket. In fact it can be worn as a jacket, unbuttoned, layered over another shirt or T-shirt with skirt or trousers. The slim-hipped can then cinch it in with a belt.

While a streamlining dress

can flatter the less-than-perfect figure more than a collection of haphazard separates ever can, it is important to honestly assess your problems. Wrapover dresses fail to flatter a big bosom or broad shoulders. A belt does not help minimize a wide waist.

Because a dress is not designed to interact with other clothes, it somehow seems to be an extravagance. A dress is presumed to have one look, *c'est tout*. Wrong. One good dress can perform more successfully than a bunch of mismatched separates. It can be made to work, layered in conjunction with other pieces, over, say, a simple T-shirt or turtleneck, sashed or belted, worn straight or loose and smock-like. The dress is currently redeeming its reputation as a worthwhile investment.

## HOT LINE

### A proud past

CHÈVES & Hawkes, the celebrated naval and military tailors who occupy the elegant 1730 house at No. 1 Savile Row, are justifiably proud not only of their distinguished past, but also their historical links with the house. The headquarters of the Royal Geographical Society from 1871 to 1912, it was in the glass-domed map-room at the back, where Gieve's tailoring is displayed today, that adventurers such as Livingstone, Burton and Scott planned expeditions and where Livingstone's body lay in state before burial in Westminster Abbey.

Robert Gieve, the fifth-generation head of the naval tailoring establishment, tomorrow celebrates his family's links with two explorers and career officers, John Hanning Speke and Richard Burton, by hosting the party following the opening of *Mountains of the Moon*, a film about Speke and Burton's Nile expedition.

Long before the businesses merged, Nelson, as a naval officer, was kitted out by James Gieve. Thomas Hawkes would have measured Wellington for his army uniform in 1771. "The vice-consul's cap and tunic worn by Livingstone at his meeting with Stanley on Lake Tanganyika was from Gieve, and Stanley's helmet and togs from Hawkes of 14 Piccadilly," Gieve says.

## Special charm

THE THRILL OF THE CHASE AND AN EYE THAT DISTINGUISHES TRASH FROM TREASURE WHEN COLLECTING COSTUME JEWELLERY HAVE ESTABLISHED TANIA HUNTER AND VERONICA MANASSI AS LEADING SPECIALISTS IN 20TH-CENTURY JEWELLERY.

Partners in *Cobra & Bellamy*, their jewel box of a shop off Sloane Square, Chelsea, the two have pioneered the return to fashion of skilfully crafted pieces in simple pot metal, rhodium and sterling silver of the 1940s and 1950s made by American companies such as Trifari, Miriam Haskell and Eisenberg.

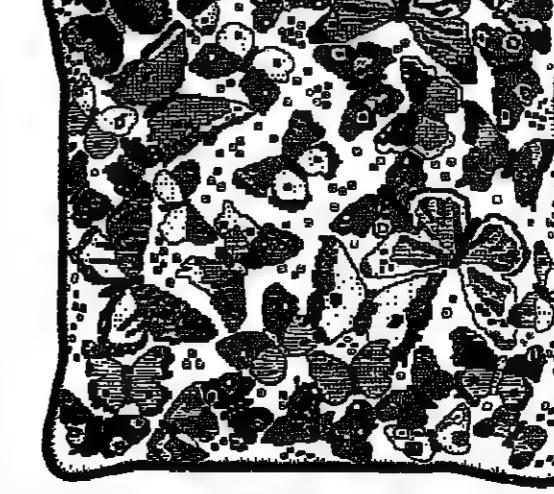
Manassi's *Cobra* originally specialized in the decorative arts of the Vienna Secession and Hunter's *Bellamy*, of Antiquarius, King's Road, Chelsea, in Art Nouveau jewelery.

The pair, both former actresses, met bidding for the same clock, which Hunter

celebrated decade of

passionate collecting. *Cobra & Bellamy* has created a special-edition charm bracelet and necklace, each solid silver charm a miniature of one of their best-selling earrings. The bracelet, a numbered special edition, costs £390, the necklace £430.

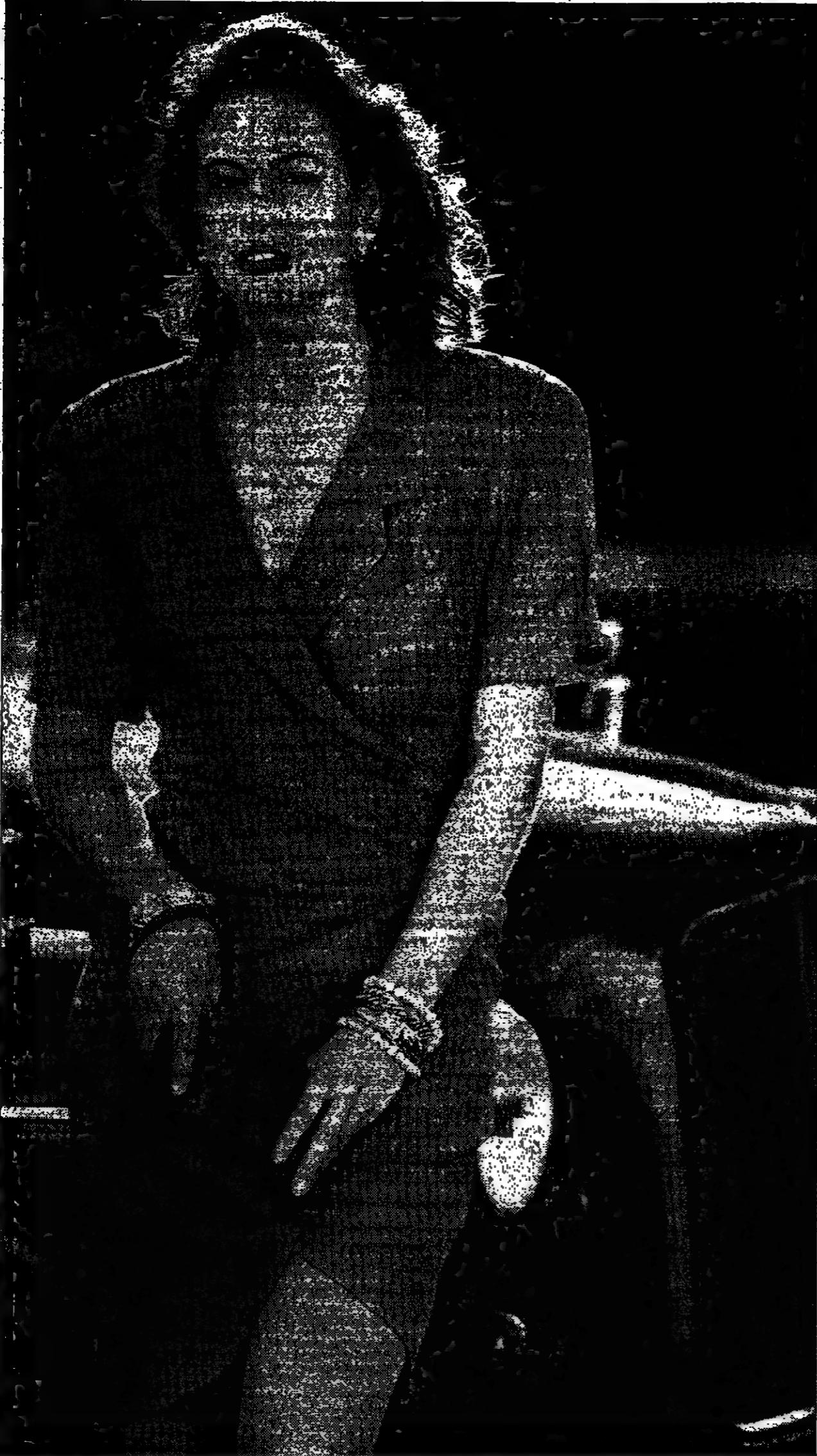
• *Cobra & Bellamy* is at 149 Sloane Street, SW1; *Liberty*, W1; *Joseph*, 26 Sloane Street, SW1.



Susan Duckworth's butterflies crowd together on this tapestry cushion creating a wonderful kaleidoscope of phosphorescent colour. On a speckled cream background, vivid reds, apricot, topaz and ultramarine combine with paler powder blues, ochre, Venetian red, carnation and cinnamon brown in a cloud of overlapping wings. These fresh and cheerful colours make this one of Susan Duckworth's very best tapestries, and it is stitched on 14 mesh canvas to capture the subtle detail of the design.

Measuring 18in x 13in the design is printed in full colour on 14 holes to the inch canvas. It is worked in either half-cross or tent stitch and enough wool from the Appleton tapestry range is included to complete the tapestry in either. The kit comes complete with canvas, wool, needle and instruction leaflet. All for £28.50 including postage and packing. Use FREEPOST — no stamp needed.

FOR QUERIES ABOUT DESPATCH TELEPHONE 071 496 661. Eriman Kits Limited, 2122 Vicarage Gate, London NW4 4AA. Registered No. 1976935. Please allow 28 days for delivery. Money back if kit returned unused within 14 days. To: EHRMAN, FREEPOST, LONDON NW4 4BR. Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ tapestry kits at £28.50 each. Enclose cheque/P.O. made out to Ehrman for £\_\_\_\_\_ (total). Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ TMG 80



Above left: Khaki coat dress, £129, Mondi, from the Mondi shop, Chelsea Harbour, SW10; Selfridges, W1; Harrods, SW1; Fenwick, Newcastle; House of Fraser stores nationwide. Pendant, £26, Pella, from Liberty, W1; Harrods, SW1; Harvey Nichols, SW1; Alice Temperley, 17 Church Road, Stanmore. Leather bag, £110, Mulberry, 11-12 Gees Court, W1; Liberty, W1; Harrods, SW1; Harvey Nichols, SW1.

Above: Sand shirtdress, £189, Weekend from MaxMara, 32 Sloane Street, SW1; Valentine, 44 Church Road, Stanmore; Charade, 28 Hilgrove Street, St Helier, Jersey; Zagger, 3 Tindall Street, Chelmsford. Silk camisole, £23.95; cream suede gloves, £27.95; both Fenwick, 63 New Bond Street, W1.

Left: Coat dress in lime green pinstripes, £135, Precis, from Selfridges, W1; Harrods, SW1; Racchini, Birmingham; John Lewis, Edinburgh; Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Far left: Coral crêpe short-sleeved dress, £225, Georges Rech, from Fortnum & Mason, W1; Harrods, SW1; Le Place, 8 Church Road, Stanmore; Whites, 17 West Park, Harrogate. Tan suede bag, £21.95, Selfridges, W1; Fenwick, W1. Gilt and pearl bracelets, from £50; earrings, £18, Sarah Booth, from Harrods, SW1; Harvey Nichols, SW1; French Dressing, 104 George Street, Altrincham; 31 Bond Street, Leeds; The Gallery, 43 Clayton Square, Liverpool.

Make up by Charlie Duffy. Hair by Peter Forrester for Daniel Galvin. Photographs by JOHN BISHOP

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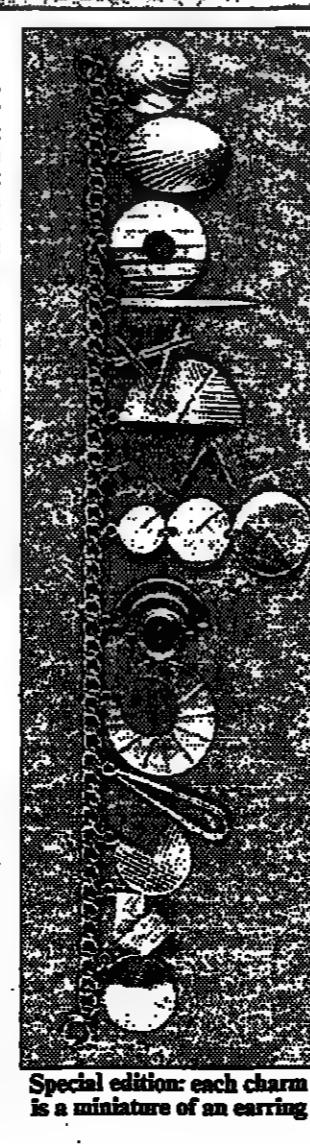
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# BAT close to clinching deals for stores in US

From John Durie, New York

BAT Industries, the British conglomerate, is expected to complete its retail sales in the United States shortly.

Its Chicago-based Marshall Field store chain is expected to be sold this week for about \$800 million.

Top bidders include a management buyout group, May Department Stores, Dillard Department Stores and Dayton Hudson Corp. Marshall Field has 24 stores throughout the US which last year had a profit of \$38 million on sales of \$1.09 billion.

The jewel in the BAT retail

empire, Saks Fifth Avenue, is expected to go for \$1.1 billion with a combined management and Japanese Toto Department Store Co bid expected to be sold this week for about \$800 million.

Other bidders include the General Cinema Group, Joseph Brooks and Dillard.

A deadline of next Monday has been set for the Saks sale.

In 1989, the chain had a trading profit of \$110 million on sales of \$1.2 billion.

Its book value at the end of last year, according to an information booklet circulated among potential bidders,

was \$633 million. Another BAT retail chain, JB Ivey, is also expected to be sold shortly with Dillard again one of the leading contenders along with the chain's management.

Ivey last year had operating income of \$2.8 million on sales of \$310.6 million.

The retail sales, which will give BAT well in excess of \$2 billion, are part of a restructuring carried out in response to Sir James Goldsmith's hostile bid for the company last year.

Sir James's takeover hopes received a setback last week

when the California Insurance Department blocked the planned sale of BAT's insurance company, Farmers Group, to Axa-Midi Assurances, the French financial services company.

The insurance department said neither Hoylake, Sir James's bidding vehicle, nor Axa-Midi were suitable owners for California's second largest insurance group.

After the decision, Hoylake said it still plans to proceed with the bid and to continue to negotiate with the US authorities.

## Leisure bid under the spotlight

ANDREW BOURNE



Michael Ward, chairman and chief executive of European Leisure, is about to make institutional shareholders and analysts see the light as far as the merits of his all-paper offer for Midsummer Leisure are concerned. Mr Ward, above, at the firm's Hippodrome night spot in the West End, was canvassing in London last week and this week takes his roadshow to Scotland

### Woolfenden completes £20m Wimpy buyout

MR MAX Woolfenden and his team have completed the £20 million management buyout of the Wimpy hamberger restaurant chain from Grand Metropolitan.

The deal has been funded by a syndicate led by the venture capital group 3i.

The chain consists of 216 table-service restaurants in the UK, nearly all of which are franchised, and 140 Wimpy restaurants in continental

### Milken sits tight amid threat of new charges

US LEGAL authorities are due this week to deliver what they have promised will be a knockout punch against Mr Michael Milken, the junk bond financier.

Mr Milken has been indicted on 98 charges ranging from fraud to insider trading and the district attorney for southern Manhattan has threatened new charges, in an attempt to strike a deal with him. Mr Milken has rejected

the offer, saying he will defend his innocence in court. Last month the district attorney said new charges would be ready this week.

The \$200 billion junk bond market created by Mr Milken in the early 1980s helped fund a record number of takeovers. He also helped his old firm, Drexel Burnham Lambert, to the top of the US stockbroking industry, but the firm filed for bankruptcy this year.

### Touche gains audits of UK offshoots

By Alastair Fairley

SIX US corporations are moving the audits of their British subsidiaries to Touche Ross — and away from Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte — as a result of the recent round of megamergers between international accounting firms. Mr John Rocques, Touche's new managing partner, said:

The six — General Motors, Dow Chemical, Merrill Lynch, Kimberly-Clark, Arma-

co and the Crane Group — all have substantial British operations, and bring to Touche audit fees in Britain alone running into several million pounds.

Mr Rocques, who has just taken up his post, said the companies had switched their accounts as a result of his firm's merger worldwide with Deloitte Haskins & Sells to form DRT International, the world's third largest accounting group with global fees of

more than \$3.5 billion. Deloitte's British firm decided, six months ago, to break from its international parent and merge, instead, with the British firm of Coopers & Lybrand.

Mr John Bulloch, Deloitte's former managing partner, said in January that the firm was set to lose almost £1 million in 1989 audit fee income as a result of the decision, but the figure now appears to be larger.

Most US companies have

more than \$3.5 billion and would have been reluctant to change just before the end of the annual audit process, when the mergers were first announced. It is normal practice in the US, however, for companies to have a single firm of auditors worldwide for all their subsidiaries.

A spokesman for Coopers Deloitte said the loss of the subsidiaries' accounts had been built into the two firms' business plans.

### Newman's Own joins the turtle

PAUL Newman is about to follow green turtles and a special chicken sandwich in helping Grand Metropolitan's Burger King, the fast food chain with 5,400 outlets, to contribute to group profits this year. From next month, Newman's very special own-label salad dressing mixes will be available exclusively to Burger King. The campaign is designed to pull in more hungry females, many of them the mothers of the 1 million children who have just joined the Burger King Kids Club and lured by 7 million videos featuring the phenomenally successful new film stars Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. The fact that the Turtle film (record box office take of \$50 million in two weeks) has been attacked by the American equivalent of Mrs Mary Whitehouse as the most violent film this year, with 194 beastly acts, has not slowed trade. The Newman campaign is viewed as rather less controversial, although the superstar recently saw off a legal challenge alleging the recipes for his six dressings, which started Newman's Own, were not quite all his own work. Burger King is confident his smiling face on the label will pull in the health-conscious. The health angle worked with the broiled (not fried) white chicken sandwich, rocketing sales to a million a day. At current rates Burger King says it sells enough food in 5½ weeks to feed the entire US.

WEALTHY record producer David Geffen, who upset music industry executives last month by terminating his Warner Brothers contract and selling out to MCA rather than Thorn-EMI, is ruffling the well-preserved feathers of Beverly Hills estate agents. The 47-year-old, once voted the sexiest in the music business, is trying to buy the most-expensive Beverly Hills estate

of the late movie star Jack L. Warner in a private deal for \$47.5 million. The agents, whose usual fee is 6 per cent, protest that Geffen is attempting to get a deal at almost half the market price. Selling to the highest bidder for between \$75 million and \$80 million would net them about \$4.8 million. Mr Geffen received just over \$500 million for his record company.

ANTI-SMOKING, an American industry growing faster than car phones, has had a boost from California politicians. They are preparing to spend \$28 million in anti-tobacco advertisements over the next 18 months. Smokers will pay for the messages through a 35 cent state tax on each packet. California will become the first to promote television spots with slogans depicting tobacco executives saying: "Gentlemen, we are not in this for your health" and others declaring: "Smoking kills more blacks than whites." Two months ago smoking was banned on internal American flights of less than six hours, and the anti-smoking industry of clinics, acupuncture, hypnosis, chewing gum and other products is expected to grow at an average annual 17 per cent over the next five years, to \$577 million in 1995. A tobacco industry spokesman said: "The first American smoking ban was in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam 350 years ago in 1637. It doesn't seem to have much effect."

CAST-off clothes of megastars are selling faster than ever. A selection of current bargains includes Priscilla Presley's Kenzo cape at \$190, the white leather jacket worn by Michael Jackson on his Pepsi commercial at \$2,000, and shoes owned by rock singer David Lee Roth retailing for \$4,000. Most of the money goes to the celebrities' favourite charity.

Philip Robinson

## Profits warning pressure for Blacks

SHARES in Blacks Leisure, the camping goods and sportswear retailer, are expected to come under pressure today following a warning over full-year profits — issued after the market closed for Easter — to financial notification that accountants are examining "accounting inaccuracies" in its Miss Sam subsidiary.

Blacks shares ended at 60p on Thursday compared with 35p one month ago. Pre-tax profits for the last full year, to end-February 1989, were £3.1 million but fell 35 per cent to £1.3 million for the half year to end-August.

Miss Sam, a former US-listed supplier of women's fashion, was bought for £45 million in July 1987 after new management embarked on a strategy of growth by acquisition.

Blacks was rescued by Mr Bernard Garber, now chairman, who led a consortium which injected £1 million to the retailer. His son-in-law, Mr Simon Bradley, took over the role of chief executive just over a year ago. The founder of Miss Sam, Mr Stephen Morris, is the company's managing director.

### Gold mines varied

GOLD mine companies in the Rand Mines group showed mixed results in the first quarter of 1990.

East Rand Proprietary Mines made a loss after tax of R20.2 million (£4.48 million) up from a loss of R6.99 million in the last quarter of 1989. The company has borrowings of R297 million and says additional sources of funding will be needed to allow the mine to continue as a going concern.

Durban Roodepoort Deep

made a post-tax profit of R2.5 million (£1.02 million). Harmony Gold Mining made a post-tax profit of R17.2 million (£2.1 million) and Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mining made a post-tax profit of R11.4 million (£2.12 million).

Irrespective of how successful the group is in its proposed high-level lobbying, there is a virtue in having a new conduit for trade liberalization. But the difficulties the new group and other friends of free trade face are much as they have always been. As Macaulay said: "Free trade, one of the greatest blessings which a government can confer on a people, is almost in every country unpopular." Producers threatened by imports take care to focus their displeasure on politicians; consumers who benefit from competition do not always even realize where their best interests lie.

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Interview Techniques

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PUTTING THE RIGHT PEOPLE IN THE RIGHT PLACES

## THE LAW

## Questions on a choice issue

The House of Lords was recently persuaded by a narrow majority to amend the Lord Chancellor's proposed legal reform requiring — until the House of Commons reverses it — solicitor-advocates to be bound by the Bar's "cab rank" rule.

It is reported that the National Consumer Council has described this as "a major blow to the Government's reforms" and that a spokesman for the Law Society has said the amendment "did substantial damage to the Government's main aim of giving solicitors wider rights of choice and a client a right to choose a solicitor as an advocate".

There can be two views about this. The Bar's so-called "cab rank" rule likens the barrister to a cab driver on a rank who is obliged to accept anyone wishing to be carried. As a theoretical principle, it has considerable merit. If effective, it enshrines the important precept that no one should be denied legal representation by reason of colour, race, creed or otherwise; it ensures that citizens have the advocate of their choice; and, since, in theory, no barrister can refuse a case, it disassociates the advocate from the guilt or obliquity which can flow from acting for particular clients.

More than 20 years ago, when I was on the Council of the Law Society, I endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to persuade the council to make a rule applying the euphemistic "cab rank" principle to all solicitors engaged in some allied matter, there are

**A 'cab rank' rule for solicitors has**

**LEGAL BRIEF**

limitations. But it enshrines important precepts of law, Sir David Napley writes

they have insufficient experience to do justice; that the case is one for which the fees which they normally charge, and are entitled to charge, are either inappropriate or unavailable; that having acted in some allied matter, there are

**The real mischief is presenting this as a panacea for achieving justice'**

ethical reasons against accepting instructions; that it is a legal aid matter and they do not undertake legal aid work and numerous other readily available and justifiable explanations *ad infinitum*.

If, in reality, a barrister is unwilling to undertake a particular case, whatever the reason, it is virtually impossible to prove that

the reason advanced for refusal is invariably the correct one, as frequently it may be.

The mischief which arises from the "cab rank" rule is not the existence of the myriad exceptions which can render it nugatory. Of necessity, those exceptions are sensible and have to prevail. The real mischief is presenting it as if it is so universal in its application that it is a panacea for achieving justice.

Another principle which the rules require to be enforced is that, under the existing system, a barrister cannot, in general, accept instructions from a lay client without the intervention of a solicitor.

As I argued before the Law Society, and as Lord Donaldson has now highlighted, what value remains in the "cab rank" principle, with its supposed obligation on the Bar to accept every case subject to being instructed by a solicitor, if the solicitor is unavailable or unwilling to instruct *counsel*?

The only result of subjecting solicitors, whether advocates only or litigators in general, to the "cab rank" principle is that while they would be subject to the same high-sounding and praiseworthy principle as obtains at the Bar, they could equally and honourably avail themselves of the range of

exceptions which protect the Bar.

When did any member of the public last see a string of fashionable Queen's Counsel doing trivial cases in the magistrates' courts, or even in the Crown or County Courts? It would be odd if they had to. When did the disciplinary committee of the Bar last disbar someone for having refused to take on a case? When did any solicitor find that the counsel, whom his client might particularly require, had put aside everything to satisfy his "cab rank" duty to accept the brief in that particular case?

Far from constituting a "major blow", of decreasing "the rights of citizens to have the advocate of their choice", the proposed change would make not the slightest difference, as the Bar has effectively demonstrated over the years. At the same time, added weight would be given to the estimable but largely illusory principle.

If the Council of the Law Society is wise, it will do as I endeavoured to persuade it to do so long ago, and immediately introduce a rule applying the "cab rank" principle to all solicitors while engaged in litigation.

● The author, senior partner of Kingsley Napley & Co, is a former president of the Law Society.



Sir David Napley: "cab rank" principle is honourable and just

Law Report April 17 1990 Court of Appeal

Arab Monetary Fund has no juridical capacity in English courts

Arab Monetary Fund v Hashim and Others

Before Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Neuberger and Lord Justice Bingham [Judgment April 9]

The Arab Monetary Fund, an international organization created by agreement between foreign sovereign states and given independent juridical personality as a *persona ficta* within the territory of a signatory state, would not be recognized as a juridical entity with capacity to bring proceedings in the English courts.

The Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Bingham dissenting, so stated allowing an appeal by eight defendants from Mr Justice Hoffmann who had refused their application to strike out an action brought against them by the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) to recover assets allegedly misappropriated by the first defendant.

Mr Jonathan Sumption QC and Mr S. Clive Freedman for the bank defendants; Mr Gordon Pollock QC and Mr Charles Flint for the AMF; Mr Hugo Page for the family defendants.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that what was in issue was whether the law of the United Kingdom permitted the courts to recognize the AMF's existence to the extent necessary to enable it to enforce such rights as it might have against, *inter alios*, the first defendant who was resident here.

If it did not, the law was in need of urgent revision, for the AMF was not unique.

Before the judge, Mr Pollock had submitted, *inter alia*, that

the AMF had been constituted under a system of domestic law, and other relief against him, members of his family, certain banks and other financial institutions.

Articles of agreement of AMF

The agreement, signed on behalf of 21 Arab states, contained almost everything which would be expected to appear in the memorandum and articles formally creating a juridical entity.

Article 2 provided that the AMF "shall have an independent juridical personality and shall have in particular the right to own, contract and litigate". Article 54 required the signatories to ratify the agreement in accordance with their constitutional procedures.

No article specified a national law applying to the AMF or its constitution. Clearly the agreement was a treaty or contract

between sovereign states and the AMF was an international organization, or more appropriately, a supra-national organization.

Abu Dhabi was one of the seven emirates forming the United Arab Emirates (UAE) under whose provisional constitution the federal authorities had exclusive legislative and executive authority in respect of foreign affairs.

Treaties made by the UAE became binding on it and within it after: (1) confirmation of the treaty by its council of ministers, (2) ratification by decree of its supreme council, (3) signature and promulgation of the decree by its president and (4) publication in its official gazette. All such steps had been taken in relation to the AMF agreement.

The effect was that on publication the provisions of the articles became binding within the UAE, obliging the authori-

ties, including the judiciary, to observe and give effect to those provisions.

The unchallenged evidence was that by this means the AMF had conferred on it independent legal personality and the capacity to sue and be sued in UAE law.

English law

The decision of the House of Lords in *J. H. Rayner (Mincing Lane) Ltd v Department of Trade and Industry* (1989) 3 WLR 969 (the Tin Council case) confirmed that the English courts had no competence to adjudicate on or to enforce rights arising out of transactions entered into by independent sovereign states among themselves on the plane of international law (see p1001H). It also confirmed that treaties were not self-executing. They did not therefore create rights and obligations (see p1002E).

Hence the need for the International Organizations Act

1968, enabling her Majesty by Order in Council to confer on an organization the legal capacities of a body corporate if it was an organization of which the UK government was a member, or if it maintained or proposed to maintain an establishment in the UK and, in the former case, might also provide that it should enjoy certain privileges and immunities. The AMF was not such an organization.

Although the House of Lords in the Tin Council case was concerned with different questions, the discussion of the nature of an international organization on which the legal capacities of a body corporate had been conferred cast some light on how English law should regard an international organization on which an Abu Dhabi or UAE decree had conferred similar capacities.

His Lordship referred to the leading speech of Lord Templeman and Lord Oliver of Aylmerton, setting out the nature and characteristics of *personae fictae*, but he based his conclusions on the speeches as a whole.

In his Lordship's view, in the absence of an Order in Council, an international organization was something which in the eyes of English law was as much a fact as a tree, a road or a hill. But it was not a person and the law could only deal in the rights and liabilities of persons.

Once it was touched by the magic wand of the Order in Council, it became a person but one quite unlike other persons. Self-evidently it was not a natural person, but equally it was not a UK or a foreign private international organization.

It was a person *sui generis* which had all the capacities of a UK judicial person but was not subject to the controls to which such a person was subject under UK law. It was not a native, but nor was it a visitor from abroad. It came from the invisible depths of outer space.

His Lordship rejected that argument. He had considered that since the international organization had no existence he could not take it into account.

It raised questions of tributary personality into which it was unnecessary to go.

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## THE LAW

# Saving the family business

Fault must remain part of divorce law for the sake of marriage, Paul Rippin writes

The Lord Chancellor recently warned that removing fault-based grounds completely from divorce should not be allowed to encourage an increase in the number of marriage breakdowns. But this will do little to halt the problem. What is required is a change in social attitudes.

The Finer Committee, reporting in 1974, attributed the increase in divorce in part to its greater social acceptability. Divorce "carries no stigma, only sympathy. It is a misfortune which befalls both," Lord Denning said.

Nevertheless, it must surely be wrong to break up the children's home and family for the pursuit of one's own ends, however justified one may feel. Unless people perceive it to be "wrong", no amount of tinkering with court procedure will reduce the divorce rate.

The Lord Chancellor was right to draw attention to the needs of children. Divorce involved 148,911 children in the UK in 1987 alone.

The orthodox view among sociologists — that a bad marriage is worse for children than a divorce — needs challenging. It is striking how resilient children are to the tensions that exist in any normal marriage. Only in the most exceptional cases can it be said that the children are better for the parting of their

parents. In 1977, the last preface of any judicial inquiry into the causes of increasing marriage breakdown was removed, through a mere change in court rules. Now the Law Commission proposes to reduce divorce to an administrative process in which wrongness and responsibility are completely extinguished.

The lower the threshold, the more people will see divorce as a natural, almost inevitable, process.

Who is to uphold the moral principle of the permanence of marriage, which remains its cardinal characteristic, whether it is celebrated in church or register office? The Church of England still regards divorce as an exceptional response to an exceptional situation. The removal of blame and, thereby, responsibility is rooted in a 1966 Church report, "Putting Asunder".

The report recommended that the only ground for divorce should be the irretrievable breakdown of a marriage. This recommendation was taken up by the Law Commission in the same year and led to the proposed reform of the law in 1986. Parliament refused to accept the proposal and insisted on the present provisions that the court should not find irretrievable breakdown unless one of five factors was also established. Three of the five



Better or worse? In 1987 divorce involved 148,911 UK children

factors are fault-based. Furthermore, when making financial provisions, the court was required to take into account the conduct (or, rather, misconduct) of the parties.

(Arguably, this provision was strengthened in the last report in 1984.) Initially under Lord Denning, and with notable exceptions since, the courts have been reluctant to consider any allegation of wrongdoing except in the most exceptional of cases.

The consequence is that misconduct plays only a nominal part in

our divorce law. A spouse who defends a petition in law and in principle or who asserts that the misconduct of his or her opponent should be weighed in considering financial claims gets short shrift.

Parliament has never fully accepted the removal of fault from divorce law. The recent difficulties faced by the Church of England in obtaining parliamentary approval of The Clergy (Ordination) Measure shows that a strong body of opinion still refuses to accept that divorce is not wrong, but natural.

Prevention is better than cure, and energies wasted in fruitless tinkering with divorce procedure would be better applied to strengthening marriage and attacking the causes of its decay, not least the devaluation of the role of motherhood within it.

The Church could do more in pastoral care of young marriage and in its synodical debates to undermine the spiritual values upon which marriage is based as well as countering the materialism which drives husbands and wives into unendurable financial commitment.

Most divorcing spouses go on to contract further marriages which, statistics show, are even more vulnerable to decay. If they were required to recognize their role in what had gone wrong, at least their chances of success would improve next time.

If, as the Lord Chancellor seeks, spouses are to be made aware of "their personal responsibility for family disputes", then Parliament should refuse any reform of the law which would render divorce an automatic and administrative procedure.

Parliament, the church and the law should engender a general realization that the breakup of any marriage, and especially one in which there are children, is wrong and unacceptable.

• The author is a member of the General Synod of the Church of England and a barrister practising in family law.

## INNS AND OUTS

In April a partner's mind turns to filling in the annual tax return. But anyone tempted to put it aside, or, perhaps, leave off a few "extras" should beware. In New York, for example, the tax authorities undertook an enforcement programme aimed specifically at the activities of lawyers over the past year. As a result, 14 New York state lawyers have been charged with failing to file personal income tax returns.

All 14 were partners. One, Joseph Chervin, resigned ahead of the announcement. He had been the head of Roseman & Colin's bankruptcy department. He is facing two misdemeanour counts for failing to file returns in 1986 and 1987, during which he is said to have earned \$879,000 (about £517,000). Another, Andrew Fisher, of Fisher & Fisher, had been president of the Brooklyn Bar Association from 1988 to 1989. He is charged with failing to file returns in 1986 and 1987 on a total income of £247,000. Conviction would carry a maximum of one year in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

Four of the lawyers are alleged to have failed to file returns for three years in a row. If convicted of the more serious felony charge, they face a maximum of four years in jail and a \$50,000 fine. The tax authorities claim that though fewer than 0.5 per cent of associates and law firm employees failed to file returns, almost 3 per cent of New York partners did not file returns.

This month the senior partners of three City firms step down: Freshfields' Hugh Peppiatt, Cameron Mackay's Russell Denoon Duncan and Clifford Chance's Sir Max Williams. Sir Max will continue as non-executive director of numerous companies, including 3i and Royal Insurance, and his position as a lay member of the stock exchange — until, he says, these appointments interfere too much with his golf and fishing.

While his every need will be serviced by Clifford Chance's facility for retired partners, which includes word-processing facilities, he will not act as a consultant to the firm. Allen & Overy's partner, Philip Wood, though indicating no desire to retire, has accepted an appointment as visiting professor at the faculty of law at Queen Mary and Westfield College. This is an honorary post, which entails giving the occasional lecture as part of a programme to attempt greater communication between academics and practising lawyers.

Nicholas Graham & Jones, a 20-partner London firm, has formed a three-way international strategic alliance with the 200-partner American firm Foley & Lardner, and the 22-lawyer Paris advocates De Ricci Selnet et Associes. The association brings together a diverse international mix. Foley & Lardner has 11 offices throughout the United States, but claims to have a particularly strong client base in the Mid-West — of clients all looking towards Europe.

Ricci Selnet et Associes wants to expand other French commercial centres, building on its Singapore office — which is run in association with a Stuttgart firm — as well as an association in Taiwan. The alliance shows that there is a growing place in the international market for the ambitious smaller firm.

The third annual City Sports Night will take place on June 27 at Battersea Park Athletic Stadium. This year, the organizers hope to raise more than £75,000 for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Help the Hospices and the cancer charity BACUP. The evening will include relay races, softball and tennis competitions followed by live music, a disco and a barbecue supper.

The City law firms, particularly Freshfields and Clifford Chance, are fondly remembered by the organizers for their corporate contribution last year. Freshfields, which entered a softball team, won the trophy for the highest amount of corporate sponsorship. Tickets at £30 each, and information for those who would like to compete, are available from Nina Arora, NSPCC, 16 Hatton Garden, London EC1 (01-405 3344).

John Randall examines Law Society proposals to improve the training and practical skills of solicitors

## Flexibility made perfect

course in close conjunction with a law degree.

Alternatives to an annual full-time residential course will be needed to meet the challenge of demographic change, and the financial circumstances of loan-ridden students. By delegating examination of students to teaching institutions, a wider assessment becomes possible. Not only can knowledge and understanding be assessed through conventional examination, the practical skills needed to apply that knowledge can also be tested.

Quality is a function of both the teacher and the taught. Initial student quality should be assured by possession of a degree. But what of the quality of the process by which the student learns to be a solicitor?

As a measure of quality, the final examination is incomplete, inadequate, and tells us little more than what we already know about the students. It is incomplete because it cannot assess the practical skills and personal qualities needed to apply legal knowledge. It is inadequate because it tells us nothing of the quality of teaching that shapes tomorrow's solicitors. And its resemblance to the examinations that led to the award of a degree means that it reassures that which has already been tested.

The Law Society, through a process of periodic authorization of

The Law Society must constantly monitor and assess that process. It starts with the determination of what is to be taught (the syllabus); it continues with how it is to be taught (teaching methods appropriate to the acquisition of both knowledge and skill) and it ends with evaluating the success of the teaching (assessment and examinations).

A concern with the quality of entrance to the profession must deal with all stages of the learning process. To concentrate on assessment alone cannot guarantee quality if what went before is deficient.

The Law Society, through a process of periodic authorization of

courses, must address the process as a whole. It is the quality of the process through which solicitors qualify, as well as the achievement of the individual student, that will ensure high standards of entry to the profession.

The most important part of such a system must be a major involvement by the profession. In this way professional control of standards can be maintained. Before authorizing a course, the Law Society would satisfy itself as to the qualifications and experience of the teaching staff, the teaching and examination methods and the adequacy of facilities.

This detailed assessment of the adequacy of the course would be periodic. The Law Society would also appoint members of the examination board.

• The author is director of the Professional Standards and Development Directorate, The Law Society.

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### 1990 QUALIFIERS

Now and in the coming weeks you will have a number of crucially important career decisions to make and questions to answer:-

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## HORIZONS

## A taste for the food life

Health for all by the year 2000 is the slogan and aim of the World Health Organization. A bold objective. Two of WHO's 38 targets - the control of environmental hazards and the reduction of health risk from food contamination - will be discussed by the Association of Public Analysts at its annual meeting in Glasgow this week.

Throughout the year public analysts help to ensure that the food we eat, the goods we use and the environment in which we live are monitored and prevented as far as possible from harming us.

John Fulstow, who heads the Hampshire Scientific Service, says: "We are not just analysing food for salmonella, listeria and harmful additives, or testing the meat content in a sausage."

The Hampshire service provides a wide range of scientific advisory, consultancy and analytical services to all departments of Hampshire County Council, neighbouring Dorset and the Isle of Wight, 30 city and district authorities, industry, commerce and the public.

Public analysts analyse food and drink, fertilizers and feeding stuffs, pesticides, soil samples, drinking water, recreational water and building materials. Some carry out analyses for the police or the coroner.

**Looking at what we eat and use is the job of an analyst.**

**Joan Venner samples the range and style of their work**

Among the consumer goods they examine are cosmetics, cooking utensils, furniture, clothing and toys. Are they safe in use, soundly constructed, not highly flammable and virtually free of toxic metals? Could a doll's hair be pulled out and choke a baby?

Recently some children's toys known as dancing palm trees were imported and found to reveal a spike when the flower was removed.

Microbiologists test milk and dairy products, inspect the water in cooling towers and hot-water systems to ensure that legionella is not present, and conduct environmental surveys, including assessment on beach pollution.

Other staff are involved with occupational safety and hygiene, ensuring that employers provide a safe, healthy workplace. Asbestos-based materials can be of particular concern. After the February gales, which left asbestos sheeting flapping in school roofs, samples of dust from the floor were taken for analysis. Not every public analyst's laboratory undertakes exactly the same range of tasks. Many, including Hampshire, are in-

volved in environmental pollution monitoring. Hampshire has particular expertise in site surveys.

"In looking at sites for future development," says Mr Fulstow, "one has perhaps to consider a waste tip which may have been used for several decades. If there has been a lot of domestic rubbish, it tends to produce methane gas for a long time, so we must be quite sure there are no vapours likely to come up through the foundations of any building."

Scientific staff in the Hampshire Service include graduates in chemistry, microbiology, food science/technology and environmental science, plus technicians with qualifications varying from HNC down to a minimum of GCSEs in maths and science.

Five of the 17 graduates hold the Royal Society of Chemistry's MCChemA, qualifying them as public analysts. They are supported by the latest technology and equipment, such as atomic absorption and plasma emission spectrometers for identification of metals.

The work is varied. "This morning I had to calculate the effect of a cold cure on a driver's breath-alcohol reading. The cure turned out to contain 19 per cent alcohol."

Another day might begin with a phone call from the

Port Health Authority or trading standards officers, asking for scientific advice on an unsatisfactory consignment of food or toys. They might suspect lead contamination in the paint on a toy or high levels of pesticides on a cargo of pears.

Sometimes scientists are called on by the private sector to advise on food technology. "For instance, a manufacturer of meat products may want help drawing up a specification for a meat pie," Mr Berryman says. "We do a lot of this type of consultancy. In Hampshire, we are very business-oriented."

"As a result, we optimize our resources by doing work for other local authorities, health authorities and a wide range of people in the private sector."

One of his most unusual assignments was when he was public analyst for Warwickshire. Channel 4 had sent a reporter to check whether the Iraqis were using chemical weapons against the Kurds. The reporter brought back a load of soil and used cartridges.

In the laboratory, tests were made that proved the presence of mustard gas residues. These finds were reported on ITN's News at Ten.

● *Further information from the honorary secretary, Association of Public Analysts, care of Perry Ferguson and Dakin, 28 Marlborough Road, London SE1 1HS.*



Working to guard public health: analyst Paul Berryman of Hampshire County Council

## PUBLIC FINANCE

INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SERVICES MANAGEMENT LONDON W1

## Finance Assistant

The Institute of Health Service Management is looking for a finance assistant, probably in the initial stages of qualifying, with one or two years of finance work experience. The salary is negotiable.

If you are interested contact Tom Fay, on 01-580 5041.

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Mr J A Dunn of Jessopp & Gough College House, College Road Cheshunt, Herts EN8 9BL

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Monthly salary: IT Lire 5,000,000 TAX FREE plus authorized allowances and privileges.

Detailed curriculum in ENGLISH LANGUAGE ONLY together with a passport-size photograph must be received at: CIVILIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH, PANDA DIVISION, HQ AF SOUTHERN, 60125 BAGNOLE, NAPLES, ITALY by 10 MAY 1990. For additional info call (081) 7212223.

## Grampian REGIONAL COUNCIL

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Knowledge of Local Government or central government will be useful but not essential. Generous relocation package up to a maximum of £20,000 where appropriate. Essential car user allowance. Car leas/yr leasing scheme.

A temporary contract for up to two years is available.

If you can offer us the right blend of experience and personal qualities, write directly with a full supporting application (in typed form, please) to Director of Personnel Services, Woodhill House, Aberdeen, AB2 2LU. Quota Ref No S90/0127. Should you require further information telephone during office hours (0224) 684109. Out of office hours telephone (0224) 684110.

Interviews will probably be held about the end of April. Closing date for completed applications is Monday 23 April.

## SKINNERS' COMPANY Education Officer

Applications are invited for the post of Education Officer to assist Governing Bodies of the Company's Voluntary-Aided Schools. Experience in State Education essential.

Salary up to £20,000

Full details from the Applications with full CV to: The Clerk to the Skinners' Company, Skinners' Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2SP. Telephone number: 01-236 5629

## K &amp; R

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Due to the increasing workload of the existing practitioner we are looking for a highly committed, self-motivated practitioner with good communication and management skills and ideally computer literate with extensive knowledge of PFC Registration systems to join our management team based in Sutton to manage the Family Doctor department.

Your first major challenge will be to undertake a thorough review of the department and to implement change wherever necessary thus ensuring that it is equipped to carry out the functions required by the new GP contract.

Please contact the General Manager or Neil Roberts, Director of Patient Services, who will be delighted to discuss any aspects of the job and can be contacted on 01-880 2222.

Job description and further details are available from: Pat Allwright, Personnel Assistant on ext 4304. Applications in the form of a CV with two referees should reach the General Manager by 10 May 1990.

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Performance related increments could subsequently take salary to over £41k and there are excellent prospects for promotion.

We do not pretend that the job is easy but we do claim unrivalled satisfaction for the right person. If you would like to discuss the work with one of our lawyers, please ring 01-833 1616.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 11 May 1990) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote reference G/8383.

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## LEGAL

## ASHFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL Deputy Borough Secretary and Solicitor

## Starting salary around £33,000 (with progression to £39,453) + bonus + free car

We are looking for a solicitor with drive and enthusiasm to fill this senior level position. As you will represent the department on a wide range of legal and non-legal issues, you must be able to demonstrate good inter-personal skills, a flexible approach and the ability to work effectively under pressure. An interest in new technology would be advantageous and you must be motivated to provide a professional and cost effective legal and administrative service. This is a senior post within the Council, and the person we are looking for must possess excellent communication and organisational skills.

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To obtain a job package contact our Personnel Department at the address below or call our 24-hour answering service on Ashford (0233) 636927. Please quote reference 1002.

The closing date for applications is 1st May 1990.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer and operate a No Smoking policy.

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Civic Centre, Tannery Lane  
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USE YOUR CREDIT CARD



Elsworth's flying grey survives dramatic last-fence blunder before gaining emphatic victory at Fairyhouse

# Desert Orchid's Irish cheer

By Michael Seely  
Racing Correspondent

**DESERT** Orchid survived a heart-stopping last-fence blunder at Fairyhouse yesterday to storm home by 12 lengths in the Jameson Irish Grand National and become only the third English-trained horse to win Ireland's greatest steeplechase.

After getting too close to the obstacle, the even-money favourite cleverly twisted his way out of trouble. "He was never going to fall," said a relieved Richard Dunwoody afterwards. "But he was getting tired and it was just one of those things."

The ghosts of Prince Regent and Arkle, the only other horses to have landed the Cheltenham Gold Cup-Irish National double, must have been nodding their heads with approval as Desert Orchid finally shook off his rivals and soared over the second fence from home with a clear lead.

Barney Burnett stayed on to finish second,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths in front of Have A Barney. Eight of the 14 starters completed the course after Carville's Hill, Yahoo, Mixed Blends and Peacock Royale had been withdrawn.

Sara Colen and Bold Flyer did a magnificent job of harrying Desert Orchid one fence after another. But the effort finally took its toll and the jockey pulled her mount up turning for home.

The enormous Easter Monday crowd had mobbed the grey beforehand all the way from the stables into the paddock. And hail and snow showers had lashed the jockeys as they mounted.

Let Dunwoody tell the story of this famous win: "I wanted Bold Flyer to give me a lead, but we went past him after the second fence. He was fantastic. He took me everywhere I wanted to go."

Then, about that worrying moment when eight rivals were breathing down the leader's neck at the sixth fence from home, "I was a bit uneasy when he made a slight mistake at the third last. He was a bit tired, but then suddenly we were clear with the race won. He's a very good horse. Obviously, I'd love to ride him in the Grand National."



Desert Orchid (Richard Dunwoody) makes a heart-stopping mistake at the last fence before his Irish triumph

ional itself, but that's entirely up to the owners."

Desert Orchid yesterday became the eighth winner of the Irish National to have triumphed under 12 stone or more. Flyingbolt's 1966 success under 12st 7lb being a post-war record.

Also for the record books, Desert Orchid has now won 32 of his 62 starts during a legendary career. He has finished second 10 times and third on six occasions. The flying grey has now earned the Burridge family and Simon Bullimore around £50,000 in win and place-prize-money.

It was an inspired decision by David Elsworth to have brought Desert Orchid to right-handed Fairyhouse, where the opposition was not as strong as he would be likely to meet in the Whitbread Gold Cup at Sandown on Saturday week. "He's still in the Whitbread, having broken a blood vessel."

Speaking on behalf of the deliriously happy owners, Richard Burridge said: "We'll have to think about the Whitbread, but obviously we might think that he's now done enough for the season. As far as the Grand National is concerned, it's obviously something we're going to think about next year. It's rather worrying as he might have injured his pelvis," said Charlie Brooks.

The result of the £20,000 hurdle completed a triumphant afternoon for Tommy Carmody and Noel Meade, as the flying grey has now earned the Burridge family and Simon Bullimore around £50,000 in win and place-prize-money.

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The trainer then paid tribute to Horse UK Transport, who handled all the travelling arrangements from Eastleigh airport. "It was a very different story from when we came over by boat in 1985. Everything went brilliantly. It's particularly important at this stage of the season when a horse has been on the go for a long time."

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Speaking on behalf of the deliriously happy owners, Richard Burridge said: "We'll have to think about the Whitbread, but obviously we might think that he's now done enough for the season. As far as the Grand National is concerned, it's obviously something we're going to think about next year. It's rather worrying as he might have injured his pelvis," said Charlie Brooks.

The result of the £20,000 hurdle completed a triumphant afternoon for Tommy Carmody and Noel Meade, as the flying grey has now earned the Burridge family and Simon Bullimore around £50,000 in win and place-prize-money.

It was an inspired decision by David Elsworth to have brought Desert Orchid to right-handed Fairyhouse, where the opposition was not as strong as he would be likely to meet in the Whitbread Gold Cup at Sandown on Saturday week. "He's still in the Whitbread, but it's much too

early to make any decision yet," he said.

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# Heart Of Joy to pass classic examination with flying colours

By Mandarin  
(Michael Phillips)

HEART Of Joy, the current favourite for the 1,000 Guineas, will have only the second race of her career at Newmarket today when she contests the Nell Gwyn Stakes.

The first was at Newbury last October when she was backed down to 9/4 from 4-1 and never looked like giving her supporters a moment's anxiety.

Indeedly, Zanoni, the filly that she beat by three lengths that day, has been declared to run in the Keylock's Publications Maiden Stakes just half an hour before Heart Of Joy makes her eagerly-awaited reappearance.

As Zanoni finished five lengths ahead of the third horse that day, I have drawn the conclusion that it was above-average form for a race restricted to maidens at starting.

While tales of Heart Of Joy's excellent home work on Newmarket Heath this spring have spread like wild fire, so her price has contracted accordingly in the ante-post market.

Last year, Heart Of Joy's trainer Michael Stoute finally laid his 1,000 Guineas hopes to rest when Musical Bliss beat her stable companion Karrera.

Now Heart Of Joy must stamp her authority on the classic trial if she is to justify her position in the betting.

I take her to do just although with Alwathba, Hesabah. In The Groove and Sally Rose all starting their ground, her task does not look simple.



in Doncaster first time out this season.

Desperate will not fail in the Ladbroke Handicap through lack of fitness. Henry Cecil's runner has been involved in numerous gallops this spring with the stable's classic horse Shavian and Be My Chief.

When the betting begins on the Museum Maiden Stakes, punters are likely to be torn between Great Heights and Stereo as Gildor's promising half-brother Regimental Arms may just need this race.

In his only race last year, Great Heights finished a close fourth behind Lord Of The Field, who ran such a fine race against Mukkdaan at Kempton recently.

Visitors to Leicester last November caught the only glimpse so far of Stereo, who shone with similar promise when going under by half a length to My Lord.

Great Heights is preferred now in the belief that Henry Cecil's horses could have the fitness edge this spring.

At Warwick, Red Toto should win the Charter Suite Maiden Stakes if Tirol's chance of winning the Craven Stakes on Thursday is to be taken seriously.

At Doncaster last year, Red Toto finished fourth behind Tirol, beaten only four lengths after starting a strong favourite.

I also like the look of Willie Carson's chance of partnering the in-form Russian in his third consecutive victory in the Coventry Handicap.

Blinked first time  
NEWMARKET: 4.10 Red Toto, 2.00 Warwick 15/8, Eclipse Hatch, 2.50 Bold Endeavour, 3.00 Sweet Rascal, 4.30 Picasso Moon.

Erica Best's selection: 4.0 Rodden Brook.

## Selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Walnut Way, 2.0 3rd Arabella, 3.0 Pendennis, 3.0 Glensial, Abbey, 4.0 Sweet Rascal, 4.30 Picasso Moon.

Erica Best's selection: 4.0 Rodden Brook.

Going good (back straight, good to firm).

2.0 TENTERIN HANDICAP CHASE (23,052; 2m 4f) (9 runners)

1 4/5 JOHN O'KEEFE 15 (F) Haldane 7-1-13, T. Morris

2 2/5 RUSTONITE 10 (F) D Balfour 7-1-13, M. Morris

3 4/5 TANNOY SABLE 10 (F) A Barrow 10-10-10, S. Powell

4 2/5 GARDENIA 12 (F) D Balfour 10-10-10, S. Powell

5 1/5 GALLIO 10 (F) A Barrow 8-10-10, S. Powell

6 1/5 WALNUT WAY 12 (F) Haldane 7-1-13, T. Morris

7 2/5 JEWELL'S SONG 12 (F) D Balfour 7-1-13, T. Morris

8 1/5 HESABAH 7/4 (F) A Barrow 10-10-10, A. Morris

9 1/5 KARAVAN 11 (F) D Balfour 10-10-10, A. Morris

10 1/5 KARAVAN 11 (F) D Balfour 10-10-10, A. Morris

11 1/5 ROYAL HERO 6/5 (F) P. Rodden 8-10-10, R. Dennerby

12 1/5 SWEET RASCAL 10 (F) P. Rodden 8-10-10, R. Dennerby

13 1/5 TANNOY SABLE 10 (F) D Balfour 8-10-10, S. Powell

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## YACHTING

# Cape Town rejected as a port of call for next Whitbread

From Barry Pickthall, Fort Lauderdale

WHITBREAD sowed the seeds yesterday for exciting changes to the next Round the World Race for fully crewed yachts when Tim Thwaites, managing director of the company's retail division, confirmed at a briefing here that the next race, the sixth to bear the sponsor's name, will be run during the winter of 1992-94.

"There are reports that this race has generated more than \$200 million," Thwaites said. "That, I believe, is a conservative figure but it is certain to be so for the next race. We believe it will be bigger than the America's Cup because it lasts for nine months and all the yachts are mentioned throughout."

While a replacement has not yet been announced for Rear Admiral Charles Williams, who retires in June after presiding over the races for the past 12 years, Whitbread is already holding discussions with potential sub-sponsors and ports to offset half of the race's £7 million management and promotional expenses.

Discounting Cape Town, the traditional "Tavern of the Seas" for sailors heading down into the Southern Ocean, as a port of call, Thwaites said: "It is unlikely that the route of the race will differ significantly from the present one. Much as we would like to return to Cape Town, we judge that international opinion will not accept this by the time a decision has to be taken."

The company is also concerned about possible legislation, particularly in New Zealand, that could bar yachts sponsored by tobacco com-

panies. "The present race has four such entries and we will take all reasonable steps to safeguard their interests," Thwaites said.

While the ports will be expected to provide free facilities, the course will be decided only after Whitbread and the Royal Naval Sailing Association (RNSA), the race administrators, who took very

design seminars to produce new restricted class rules for 60 and 80 foot yachts to replace the existing IOR designs. The first meeting will take place between skippers in Fort Lauderdale on May 2, followed by a development conference involving many of the world's top designers in June.

"We can confirm that there will be a class for existing IOR maxis in the next race but we do not rule out the prospect of 60 and 80 foot restricted classes too," confirmed David Pritchard-Barrett, Whitbread's executive race chairman.

"Our responsibilities are now threefold — to promote exciting ocean racing at its safest and best for competitors, to provide a high profile and well-organized event for sponsors, and to provide the input to enable the media to obtain the most out of the race," Thwaites said.

Safety remains a foremost priority. Whitbread, who are one of the principal sponsors backing *The Times*/RORC Safety at Sea committee, which developed the RORC device that saved two lives in the present race, announced that they were to promote further research and development.

"We are concerned that safety equipment has not always functioned effectively and will be seeking to stimulate research to improve safety for competitors as well as developing new equipment for everyday sailors," Thwaites said.

The initiative that generated most discussion however, was Whitbread's announcement that they would sponsor a series of

design seminars to produce new restricted class rules for 60 and 80 foot yachts to replace the existing IOR designs. The first meeting will take place between skippers in Fort Lauderdale on May 2, followed by a development conference involving many of the world's top designers in June.

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# SPORT

## England bow to the knockout blow

From Alan Lee  
Cricket Correspondent  
Antigua

Ten minutes before tea yesterday, West Indies completed the recovery of a champion boxer who has been floored in the first round and almost counted out in the second. Their knockout blow was as swift and irresistible as ever but England, beaten by an innings and 32 runs, still had reason to feel pride amid their disappointment.

If anyone dared to doubt the tenacity of players whose dreams were fast expiring, they had only to look at Robin Smith. Rather than stand aside as this series was unjustly lost, he insisted on battling with a broken finger.

It was heroism in vain in this final Cable and Wireless Test match. Two more blows on the same finger brought waves of nausea along with the pain and a disconsolate Smith was led away by one of the few men who had shared his secret, Laurio Brown, the England physiotherapist.

England continued their decline towards a second lost Test match in the space of a week but Smith's bravery was the embodiment of their spirit on this wildly fluctuating tour.

Obsessively intent that the entitlement of a drawn series should not be taken from his team, Smith risked further, more serious injury. In terms of runs alone, his Test aggregate of 186 is unremarkable but when you know that he has occupied the crease for more than 16 hours for that total, you know England have a rare spirit in their midst.

Smith has learned much from his fellow South African and present captain, Allan Lamb, and it was when his wicket fell, soon after lunch, that this match was destined for a four-day finish.

Lamb had deliberately launched a counter-attack, the only possible way out of the ambush, when Baptiste slid the perfect inswinger through his defences. It was Baptiste's first Test wicket for six years, and appropriately, it was an Antiguan who put the match beyond recall.

Only incurable optimists can have held out much hope for England when play resumed. They were 170 behind with a prime wicket already gone. Two days remained to salvage something from months of hard labour. The pitch remained blameless but the West Indian bowlers were fresh. It was not a contest on which to have a bet.

Bishop and Ambrose began with an over of wide and innocuous looseers. Nobody was fooled. Bishop moved up a gear and Stewart, firmly on the back foot and looking to force the ball through the offside, was surprised by extra bounce as he merely scraped it to Richardson at cover.

Stewart was right to look forlorn. This had represented his chance to establish his credentials with a substantial innings. His failure means

### SCOREBOARD FROM ANTIGUA

England won toss

#### ENGLAND

##### First Innings

	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
W. Larkins c Hooper b Ambrose	3	3	161	205
R. J. Bailey c Dujon b Walsh	42	3	159	149
"A. J. Lamb c Richards b Ambrose	37	5	124	99
R. A. Smith b Walsh	12	3	56	43
R. A. Smith c Dujon b Bishop	35	3	153	148
D. J. Capel c Haynes b Bishop	10	1	57	54
P. DeFreitas lbw b Bishop	21	3	28	22
G. C. Small lbw b Walsh	12	1	22	20
D. E. Malcolm not out	0	1	5	5
Extras (b, 1b, 1w, nb, 1nb)	31			
Total (91.1 overs)	260			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-42, 2-101, 3-143, 4-167, 5-187, 6-195, 7-212, 8-212, 9-253.

BOWLING: Bishop 28-1-84-5; Ambrose 23-7-79-2 (nb 4); Walsh 21-4-51-3 (nb 5); Septate 13-4-30-0 (nb 5).

Second Innings

	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
A. J. Stewart c Richardson b Bishop	5	1	41	23
W. Larkins b Ambrose	10	2	24	15
R. J. Bailey c Dujon b Bishop	4	1	19	14
"A. J. Lamb c Bishop	35	5	58	59
R. A. Smith retired hurt	8	1	58	31
N. Hussain c Dujon b Bishop	34	4	127	71
R. J. Bailey c Dujon b Bishop	1	1	13	10
T. R. C. Stuttard c Richardson b Ambrose	24	4	28	20
P. DeFreitas c Greenidge b Ambrose	0	1	3	3
D. E. Malcolm not out	0	1	24	11
Extras (b, 1b, 1w, nb, 1nb)	21			
Total (120.5 overs)	154			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-20, 3-33, 4-37, 5-58, 6-54, 7-148, 8-148, 9-154.

BOWLING: Bishop 14-2-35-3 (1 w); Ambrose 23-7-79-2 (nb 4); Walsh 10-4-40-3 (nb); Septate 10-1-47-1 (6 nb).

WEST INDIES

##### First Innings

	6s	4s	Mins	Balls
C. Greenidge run out (Small)	149	3	19	380
D. Haynes c Russell b Small	157	1	24	323
R. B. Russell c Russell b Malcolm	34	5	51	52
G. L. Hooper c Capel b Malcolm	1	1	5	26
"V. A. Richards c Smith b Malcolm	15	1	38	31
A. L. Logie c Lamb b DeFreitas	25	1	53	36
"J. L. Dujon run out (Sayed)	25	1	53	36
G. L. Amstutz c Malcolm b Malcolm	9	1	50	13
T. R. Bishop not out	14	1	56	36
C. A. Walsh b Malcolm	15	1	28	15
Extras (b, 1b, nb, 1nb)	446			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-37, 3-38, 4-39, 5-38, 6-38, 7-415, 8-417, 9-432.

BOWLING: Small 31-3-125-1; Malcolm 34-5-125-4 (4 nb); Capel 23-1-116-2 (5 nb); DeFreitas 27-4-74-1 (6 nb).

D. Haynes

Umpires: D. Archer and A. Weekes.

West Indies won by an innings and 32 runs.

that he returns home today as one of several who cannot be confident about their short-term England prospects.

Small, the nightwatchman, had gone, covering up against Ambrose and seeing the ball drop onto the stumps off his arm. Far more crucially, Smith had given up his valiant battle. Walsh, who had broken his finger on the opening day, found the lift to hit him again and again on the bottom hand, until Lamb walked down the pitch to advise his partner he had suffered enough.

Gooch is not just how much West Indies' middle-order batters folded because they were over-confident, or just slack, and how much England sent them tumbling by sheer persistence and application. Certainly, England did not bowl so splendidly well, although they bowled better than on the previous day. What they showed was grit.

The England management had kept the x-ray results confidential, just as they had when Gooch's hand was broken in Trinidad. Brown admitted that he was professionally unhappy about patching up a patiently unfit player, but that Smith had insisted on it.

Lamb had been wasting as much time as possible by repeatedly berating the umpires over the level of noise from transistor radios in the crowd. It was actually no louder than at any previous stage in this cacophony of a Test ground but the umpires went along with Lamb's blustery ploy.

A few strokes of high quality took Lamb to 35 before Baptiste defeated him. At 85 for five, effectively for six, the last thing England now needed was a sacrifice but when Hussain rejected a second run for a steer to third man, Capel was stranded in mid-pitch, the run out decisive.

West Indies dropped their fourth catch of the innings when Hooper, at second slip, put down Hussain but the seventh wicket added 54 in just eight overs of breezy strokeplay. It ended when Russell mistimed a forcing stroke against Ambrose. DeFreitas lasted only three balls as Ambrose, the match-winner in Barbados, twisted the knife again.

Lamb cut his first ball for four, advertising a positive approach which suits him best. He, too, need some luck against Bishop, Greenidge

putting down a sharp, left-handed catch at third slip, but he led England to lunch with the heartbeat still discernible.

Small, the nightwatchman, had gone, covering up against Ambrose and seeing the ball drop onto the stumps off his arm. Far more crucially, Smith had given up his valiant battle. Walsh, who had broken his finger on the opening day, found the lift to hit him again and again on the bottom hand, until Lamb walked down the pitch to advise his partner he had suffered enough.

Then something happened. We can never be sure just how much West Indies' middle-order batters folded because they were over-confident, or just slack, and how much England sent them tumbling by sheer persistence and application. Certainly, England did not bowl so splendidly well, although they bowled better than on the previous day. What they showed was grit.

Over-reliant on players born overseas, short enough of quality to make Gooch's loss critical, if not decisive, and Gower's omission seemingly illogical, England now seem to have the kind of performance we tend to expect nowadays from our football team: workmanlike. The team manager was not surprised.

"We selected them not only on account of ability, but knowing them as people, people with courage willing to put in hard work," Stewart said.

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WHEN West Indies stood at 298 for one in the fifth and final Test, a hammering was on the cards for England. The crowd was gleeful, almost like a boxing crowd which senses that its man has his opponent weak at the knees.

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Slow finish: umpire Archer, Richards, the West Indies captain, and Lamb, the England captain, discuss another hold-up in play yesterday

## England's reward is handful of grit

Antigua

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The amount of international experience in the side was sparse, so fielding and the spirit in the team was vital."

Gower's omission could be compared with that of Greaves, when fit again after injury, in the World Cup of 1966. Unity, for Ramsey, rated above class.

On Sunday, Capel, who by no one's estimation is a seamer of Test quality, bowled his heart out, however emotionally, for his two for 118 in 28 overs. It may have been true that Lamb could change his bowlers, but not his bowling, yet on Sunday they performed better than was to be expected.

Lamb may not have much to play with tactically — the continuing absence of a spinner seems absurd — but as he jockeys the players along, all pants on the back, as though they were on a route march under full pack.

Running alongside Malcolm or DeFreitas, a foot shorter, ungainly and with straggly hair, the acting captain resembles nothing more than Ratto Rizzo in *Midnight Cowboy*.

The fascination has been the enthusiasm and knowledge of the crowd here; it is to cricket what Brazil's following is to football. West Indian spectators have cricket running their

blood. Throughout the Easter weekend, the sound of lifting hymn-singing has drifted across town from the many churches.

A disco tape plays fall blare at the Recreation Ground at every interval for drinks, lunch and tea, or when a batsman is out, and the animation every time the ball naps the boundary board is as vigorous as for the action of a goal or try.

Standing among the crowd, the debate on technical points, such as Ram's low catch to dismiss Haynes or Small's splendid rising ball from a length, continued for the next 10 to 15 minutes. Anyone who suggests an umpire's decision in the visitors' favour may be legitimate but a black Englishman."

In spite of the outcome to the series here, my brief experience of the island has been that however much the crowd may acclaim acts of intimidation and sharp practice, at heart it is one of the most honest and knowledgeable followings in any contemporary sport. To be here has been a charming experience; never mind Mr Richards.

## Obligations of a most demanding game

Antigua

WHY is it, I wonder, that cricketers are expected to have higher moral standards than the people of any other trade with the possible exception of members of the Poor Clare order of nuns? For it seems that the earth has been rocked on its axis because Vivian Richards, captain of West Indies, chose to be offensive to a journalist.

The news has filled back pages and even front pages. It has prompted talk of Richards's resignation from the captaincy; the end of a brilliant career. A great man who has stooped to folly must now be left in the silent room